

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2623.

CZAR'S ARMY TO BE DIVIDED

LUSITANIA POLITICS

GIRDLES THE GLOBE

Opposing Factions Meet and Agree to Adjourn.

Washington Sends a Message Around World.

There was a meeting of the Portuguese Young Men's Republican Club last evening which after many motions had been made and failed, amendments added and withdrawn, wound up in a general adjournment and narrowly escaped ending in a row. As it was one prominent young Lusitanian trailed the tail of his coat around the room, metaphorically, and while absolutely spilling for a fight, missed it, possibly because everyone had gone home.

Major Camara presided, the object of the meeting being to nominate a representative to the legislature to represent the Portuguese colony and vote, two hundred strong in all. At the outset there were hardly twenty-five registered voters scattered around the spacious limits of San Antonio Hall. Of these some seventeen were stalwart adherents of Manuel Pacheco, a young Lusitanian, who, himself present, is an ardent legislative candidate. The rest belonged to the Frank Andrade faction. It was a "packed meeting" with Pachecoites in force of numbers but not of political skill.

Major Camara opened the meeting by stating that there were originally three Richmonds in the field, Judge Antonio Perry, Frank Andrade and Mamel Pacheco, but that Perry had spiked his own guns by refusing one plank of the platform, to wit, the County Act, and could not therefore be considered.

Voters dropped in from time to time some too bashful to cross the threshold until some forty odd were present, with a Pacheco majority still in evidence. Then came motions thick and fast. It was shown that this was the third attempt to call the two hundred odd voters of the clubs together but that this, a twenty per cent turn out, was up to date, the biggest. Motions to refer the matter to the Portuguese delegates of the Fourth district were amended and lost as was a suggestion to refer the matter to a committee of three and finally a motion of Secretary A. H. R. Vierra's that the opinion of the majority be upheld by the minority brought Andrade and Marcallino to their feet in ardent protest and closed the meeting sine die. Mr. Vierra is said to be of Pachecoistic tendencies and it was thought that his resolution was a cunning plan to tie Andrade hand-and-foot in case a majority vote of the Pachecoists should appoint him as a choice.

Marcallino objected vigorously. "I refuse to accept the majority decision whatever the vote on this resolution," said he.

"Why if such a resolution went through," said Andrade, "and the man chosen be not the choice of the District Committee, any man in the majority would be bound by such an insane motion to refuse any post that he might be offered by the district committee."

"I move we adjourn," said Marcallino. And they did, sine die.

A wavy flash, a click of a key and an important round the world signal had passed through the local cable office last night. Barely two seconds before, this signal had been dispatched from Washington, D. C., thousands of miles away, and in an almost instantaneous space of time it had sped on to Hawaii, past the keenly watching operators at Midway Island, around the deepest sink in the world's oceans, Nero Hole, past Guam, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Colombo, through the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, via the Azores and back again to Washington—the whole journey occupying such a short time that the man who touched the key in Washington had barely time to light a cigar match after sending the message, when the telegraph instruments registered the return signal. And all the way around this message caused a rumpling, set all sorts of scientific men thinking and figuring, and in the end gave great satisfaction for it was a true test of Father Time. The signal took one and all that it was midnight at the Naval Observatory in the capital city of the United States of America and that an international gathering of scientific men there had played its little joke.

Owing to the way the sun journeys around the globe this message, started from Washington at just midnight reached San Francisco as the clocks of the western metropolis were counting the hour of nine and struck Honolulu at the half hour after six o'clock in the evening, and—

"What time is it now, at 6:30 here, when this message is at Guam?" was asked of Mr. Gaines.

"It is about two-thirty tomorrow afternoon there," said Mr. Gaines, "a day is mixed up in the shuffle between Honolulu and Guam."

"If you lose a day every day between here and Guam you must lose a good many days in the course of a year?"

Mr. Gaines was too busy to answer this question of an unscientific man.

In addition to Mr. Gaines and the cable staff, Captain Niblack, of the Naval Station, Prof. W. D. Alexander, F. E. Harvey, of the Territorial Survey Department, and Mr. Redhouse were gathered at the cable office last evening shortly after six o'clock for the "signal function," each with his chronometer in hand. The chronometers gave the local time, as determined by Mr. Wall and his associates in the office of the Territorial Survey and they object in meeting was to see if their work corresponded with that done in the Naval Observatory in Washington.

The Eighth International Geographic Congress was in session in Washington yesterday and the Naval Observatory, as a compliment, had arranged to send a signal around the world, at midnight, Washington time. Ten minutes prior

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REPUBLICANS AND HOME RULERS IN WEST HAWAII

(Wireless Special to Advertiser.)

KAILUA, Sept. 8.—The West Hawaii Republican District Convention today endorsed J. L. Brown of Hilo and named George Hewitt of Kau as the party nominees for Senator from Hawaii. The choice was unanimous. Kamaooha, a candidate, retired from the race and made a nominating speech for Hewitt.

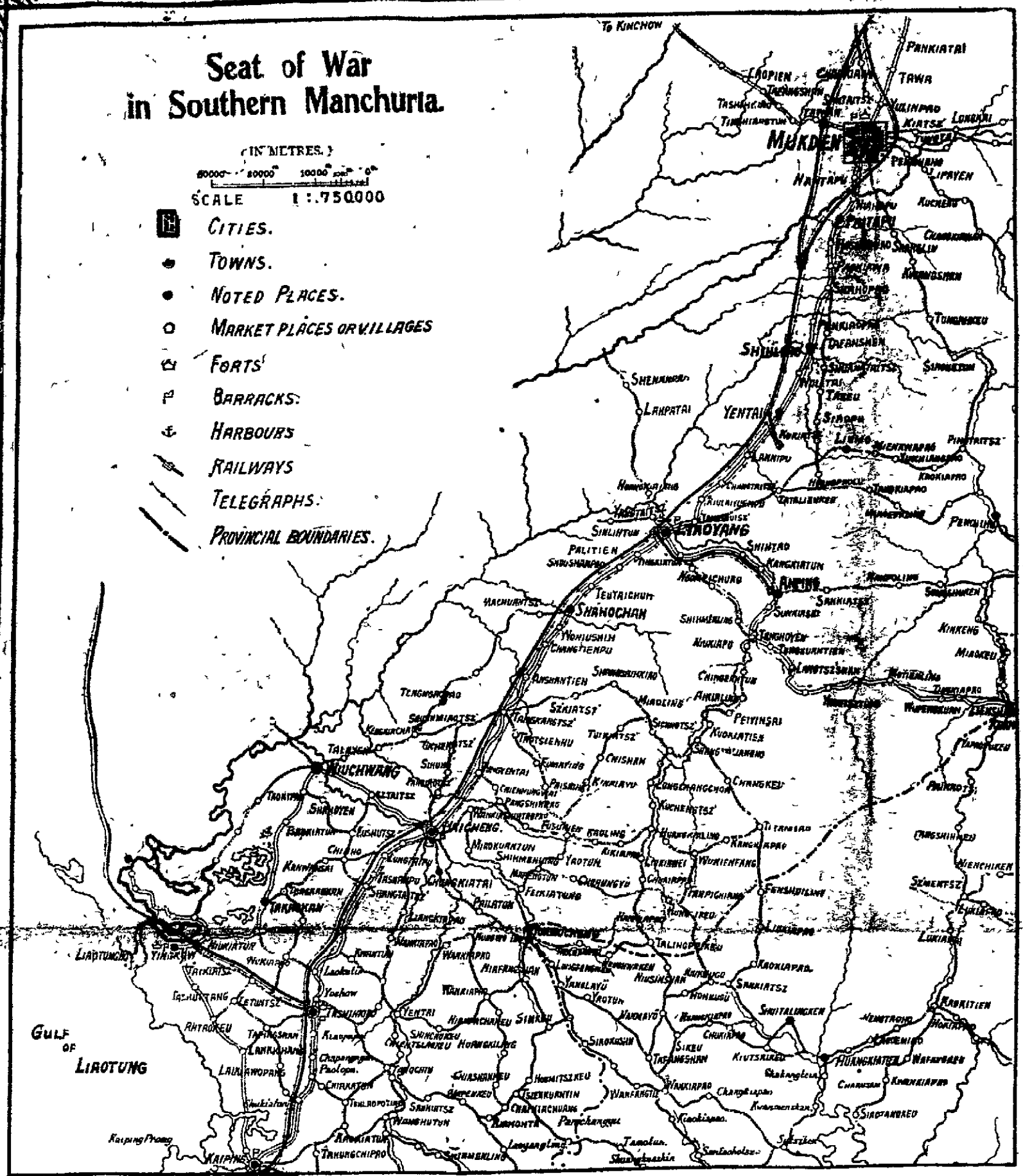
HOME RULERS MEET.

Notley, Kalauokalani and Kumalae held a large meeting here today. Kumalae showed pictures of Tom Johnson, the independent campaigner in Ohio and declared that Johnson was the supreme head of Home Rule in the United States. The natives were much impressed.

OVATION TO JACK.

Secretary Atkinson had a great send-off when he left today for Lahaina. Even Maunaloa turned up, smoke again rising from its summit.

A. P. TAYLOR.



Kuropatkin Will be Commander in Chief--Rain Impedes the Campaign.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The Russian army is to be divided into two armies under Generals Linevitch and Kaulbars, with Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief. Wirenius has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral to succeed Prince Ouktomsky at Port Arthur.

In the sortie made by the Russian fleet from Port Arthur on August 10th, Admiral Witthoft, commander of the squadron was killed. The command then devolved upon Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky. A portion of the Russian fleet escaped and proceeded to various ports in China but Ouktomsky ordered the battleship squadron to return to Port Arthur. The vessels, with the exception of the Csarevitch, which went to Tsingchow, obeyed his command and Ouktomsky's efforts to get the fleet out of Port Arthur since that time has been frustrated by the Japanese. A recent dispatch stated that the Prince would be court-martialed for returning his fleet to Port Arthur.

KUROPATKIN AT MUKDEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that his entire army has arrived at Mukden.

CZAR INSPECTS BALTIC FLEET.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The Czar has inspected the fleet at Cronstadt.

RAINS IN WAR ZONE.

MUKDEN, Sept. 9.—Rains are hindering both armies and interfering with some interesting movements in the direction of Tieling.

Tieling, where "interesting movements" may take place, is a

small city thirty miles north of Mukden, on the railway line. The city is located at a point where both the Liao river and the railway line run northward through a valley which is skirted on each side by extensive mountain ranges. A strong defense of this valley would hinder Japanese pursuit in case the Russians should retire further northward from Mukden.

ANTI-JEWISH DISTURBANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—There are rumors of anti-Jewish disturbances in southwestern Russia.

ROSSIA AND GROMOBOI.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Admiral Skrydloff has requested that 600 machinists be sent to Vladivostok to repair the Rossia and Gromoboi.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—An army of 192,000 men with 1100 guns will reinforce Kuropatkin by the end of October.

THE SMOLENSK WARNED.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 7.—The British cruiser Forte has notified the Russian cruiser Smolensk of the Czar's order not to molest neutrals. The Smolensk then sailed for Europe.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS.

NEWCHWANG, Sept. 7.—Eight transports have arrived here with Japanese troops who immediately took trains for the North.

ARE RUSSIANS CUT OFF?

LIAOYANG, Sept. 7.—It is reported that the Russians have been partly intercepted between Liaoyang and Mukden.

JAPANESE SICK LIST.

CHEFOO, Sept. 7.—There are 10,000 sick Japanese at Dalny, half of them with beri-beri.

JAPAN'S FOOD RESOURCES.

TOKIO, Sept. 7.—The rice crop is the best in years.

KUPANGTSE, Sept. 8.—Eighty carloads of wounded Russian soldiers are daily passing towards Mukden.

MUKDEN IN AN UPROAR.

MUKDEN, Sept. 8.—The Chinese here are growing anti-Russian. The town is overcrowded and there is much uproar and confusion. Many people are leaving for Harbin.

PLATE FOR BATTLESHIPS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Japan has contracted for 7500 tons of steel plate for battleships.

DIVIDED COUNSEL

Jury Empaneling Episode in Court.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The first criminal trial of the September term of the First Circuit Court resulted in an acquittal, P. O'Sullivan being found not guilty of permitting beer to be sold in his licensed saloon on a Sunday. It took the jury but a few minutes to reach their verdict, which was returned at 7 minutes before 5 yesterday afternoon.

There was an interesting clash of counsel for the defendant in the empaneling of the jury, as related briefly below, and the strange result occurred of a juror being excused for a cause that was not held good in another juror's case.

THE EMPANELING.

P. O'Sullivan was called for trial under indictment of permitting beer to be sold and drank in his licensed saloon on a Sunday. C. Creighton and Henry Hogan appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Hogan read objections to the calling of a jury from a notebook in his hand. The grand and trial jury panels were attacked and the jurisdiction of the court was denied. The plea was also made that defendant had been once in jeopardy.

Mr. Prosser briefly replied, saying that all objections were overruled at last term and besides that they should have been brought in form of some regular plea.

Mr. Creighton read the indictment to show flaws in it and the minutes of Judge De Bolt's hearings of the matter last term to contradict the prosecution's claim that nothing was now left but the trial by jury.

Judge Gear promptly overruled the objections, the defense excepted to the ruling and the calling of a jury began. Mr. Prosser began to examine the twelve men first called as to their qualifications all in a bunch, but as three of the panel almost simultaneously broke out with excuses he concluded he would have to take the jurymen one at a time. Mr. Hummell said he was not a registered voter and, when J. A. M. Johnson said he missed registration by absence, Mr. Hummell went on to give the additional excuse that he was a member of the grand jury that indicted the defendant last term. W. M. Campbell chimed in that he was also a member of that grand jury.

Campbell, the first examined formally, was excused on the grand jury point, as was C. R. Collins, but W. H. Babbitt, another grand juror who helped to indict O'Sullivan, was retained on that point though excused for a fixed opinion on the case. This contradictory dealing with the point relating to the grand jury was caused by the raising of an objection by Mr. Hogan in Babbitt's case after the other two jurors had been excused for that cause. Mr. Prosser would not press a challenge for cause since the defendant's counsel objected.

Hummell's turn came next, in a regular way, and he repeated his excuses—that he was not a registered voter and that he served on the grand jury. Mr. Creighton challenged him for cause on the grand jury proposition, going directly, contrary to his associate counsel in Babbitt's case.

Judge Gear here interposed and said defendant's counsel ought to agree on one thing or another.

Mr. Creighton said the empaneling was in his charge.

Mr. Prosser said they could save exceptions both ways by their conduct.

Mr. Creighton replied that the idea of shying in the matter originated in the brain of the Assistant Attorney General.

Judge Gear remarked that defendant's counsel had furnished appearances to give foundation for such a surmise.

Mr. Prosser stated that Mr. Creighton, when the question about the grand jury was mooted to him, pooh-poohed the idea of one man being qualified to serve as a grand and trial juror in the same case.

The court excused Hummell.

J. A. M. Johnson's case brought up the question of registered voter. Judge Gear wanted to hear argument on it. Mr. Prosser thought it had been ruled on. Mr. Creighton held that registration was not a qualification for voting but a condition. Mr. Prosser said the Supreme Court had shied at the question. Johnson was passed for cause, but the contest was later renewed when E. Kaai was called. He was of age, but had never registered nor voted.

Mr. Prosser called attention to the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Geo. H. Fairchild vs. Board of Registration. The decision referred to the Organic Act as making registration a qualification of a voter.

Judge Gear, after looking over the citation, said the Supreme Court had not decided the point. He asked if the defendants objected to a challenge for that cause. Mr. Creighton answered in the negative.

Mr. Prosser stated that his sole object was to obtain duly qualified jurors. He would not challenge where the defendant was satisfied a juror was qualified. Neither had he any peremptory challenges to offer as the jury was then constituted.

Mr. Creighton challenged E. P. Chapman peremptorily and another name was called.

Again Mr. Prosser accepted the jury for the prosecution, and the defense having no more challenges the following jury was sworn to try the case:

James Brown, John C. Lane, J. A. N. Lawlance, J. W. Bergstrom, H. P. Roth, Ernest Kaai, Joseph J. Dias, G. D. Mahone, J. A. M. Johnson, Harry Carl, John H. Crair, Geo. Dillingham.

(Continued on Page 2.)

OPENING FIGHT OF THE GREAT BATTLE SERIES AT LIAOYANG

(Mail Special to Advertiser.)

LIAOYANG, Aug. 30, 10 a. m.—From five o'clock this morning until 9 o'clock there has been an incessant shower of shrapnel. The heaviest cannonading is coming from the southeast, where the Japanese evidently have numerous guns. Deadly shells are bursting everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly traceable against the dark foliage of the mountain sides. The Japanese are searching the whole country side with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they mass a ball of shot and shell from all their guns. They then pass to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front has been systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading.

Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line. At this hour (10 a. m.) the Japanese artillery fire has somewhat slackened, but their infantry is steadily pushing forward.

The Russians have been holding their ground gallantly and their losses are small, considering the terrible nature of the Japanese fire.

DETAILS OF OPENING FIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30, 2:32 p. m.—The long-expected battle at Liaoyang has begun, and the two armies are now fighting what probably will prove to be the decisive battle of the campaign. The Japanese armies are attacking General Kuropatkin's forces upon his chosen ground and his friends and admirers here are confident that, having accepted a general engagement, he will defeat the Japanese.

In a brief telegram received this morning, Kuropatkin says the general advance of the Japanese began yesterday at noon, the Russian outposts falling back upon the mainland. The heaviest fighting was taking place, when his dispatch was sent, from a point ten miles southeast of Liaoyang, where the Japanese seemed to be concentrating for their main battle. The Russians suffered principally from the shrapnel fire of the Japanese artillery.

The Japanese selected the Minkado's birthday for the decisive battle, and it will not be surprising if today is also signalized by a grand assault on Port Arthur.

The Russian forces are disposed at Liaoyang to meet the onslaught of the three Japanese armies described in these dispatches yesterday. A telegram from Kuropatkin, which gives this information, together with the details of the retirement of the Russian troops upon Liaoyang, has not been out for strategic reasons. The combined armies of Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu probably exceed 200,000 men. Their forces are considerably superior in numbers to General Kuropatkin's, but the Russian commander-in-chief probably relies upon the strength and character of his position to overcome the disparity in numbers.

The War Office is waiting with breathless anxiety for news of the progress and issue of the battle on which so much depends.

GERMAN ADVICES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Liaoyang to the Lokal Anzeiger, timed 9:25 a. m. today, says:

"What appears to be the deciding battle began at 4 a. m. Since then the artillery has been thundering and rifle fire has been rolling incessantly. The encircling heights resemble fire-emitting mountains. The Japanese began the attack east of Liaoyang along the Taitse river, but were repulsed.

"The firing is now specially heavy

south and southwest of Liaoyang. One can no longer distinguish individual detonations. The Wyborg regiment, of which Emperor William II. is honorary chief, is deploying upon the battlefield. The Russian army is full of confidence.

"The total strength of the combatants engaged is estimated at over half a million men. The battle probably will continue for several days."

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

Liaoyang, Aug. 30, 6:49 p. m.—The battle is growing in intensity. The Japanese fire is chiefly directed on the Russian southern contingent. The Japanese advance was pressed with such vigor that it developed into hand-to-hand fighting, the Twenty-third regiment repelling an attack at the point of the bayonet. One of the Japanese batteries was dismantled.

Wounded men have been pouring into Liaoyang since 8 o'clock this morning, mostly hurt by shrapnel shells, and some by rifle bullets. The heights of Mae Tung, near the railroad, have been showered with projectiles.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 29.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Throughout August 27 and 28 the Russian eastern divisions continued to fall back in good order on Liaoyang, but the movement was slow on account of bad roads, and the difficulties of transportation, and the Japanese pressed closely several times with light batteries, dragging guns to the hills and shelling the troops; whose retirement was covered by Russian guns. Consequently there were frequent artillery duels.

General Marson was wounded and there were other losses of about 250 men.

The Japanese scouts are extremely active today (Monday). Rain is falling, but the rumble of artillery can still be heard on the eastward.

The Russian retreat from Anshan-shan was ordered for strategic reasons, practically no resistance being offered. A light screen of batteries facing the Japanese guns beautifully disposed on a chain of hills masked the withdrawal of the main force. When night fell the batteries also took up the retreat, their rear guard lighting bivouac fires to conceal the movement. But the Japanese soon discovered this ruse and pressed forward, coming up with the Russian rear guard Sunday morning.

For an hour the light batteries were hotly engaged. To the lot of the Omsk, Tobolsk and Krasnovarsk regiments fell the duty of covering the retreat of General Zaroubaleff's Fourth Siberian army corps. The task was difficult, as the enemy continued to advance, deploying light mountain guns against the Russian rear and left flanks, and it was imperative that the enemy should be held back to permit the removal of the baggage and artillery trains. The trails were washed out and heavy with mud produced by the deluge of rain preceding Friday. Many guns were mired and the horses exhausted. Cossacks and infantrymen were harnessed to the guns and managed to haul them along. It was slow work, but was successfully accomplished. The greatest difficulty of the retirement on the east front was experienced before Vanhan-pai pass, where it was necessary to hold the Japanese in check until the artillery transport passed through, and also to keep in touch with the Tenth Army Corps, commanded by General Horschmann, to the north, as well as with the Southern division, in order to prevent a turning movement.

From dawn until dark, the Eastern troops, although fatigued by four days' fighting, sustained a rear-forward action.

MAKING AMERICANS OF YOUNG HAWAIIANS

"Our hold on the Pacific" being among the favorite head-lines of the American press at this period, it may be interesting to note the progress made toward Americanizing "The Key to the Pacific," as the new Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A., has just been styled. Nothing can better indicate this progress than a glance at the admirable strides of the American free public school system, augmented by the no less successful kindergartens, established throughout the islands. True, this work had been pretty well advanced by Americans prior to the reaching out of Uncle Sam's mighty arm into the Pacific, so that when the expansive experiment moved westward and Hawaii was gathered into the fold, the foundation for the making of good citizens had already been commenced.

The question before that time had been, "Citizens of what nation?" Of course the Hawaiians were anxious to maintain the reins of government. Their experiments, though, proved to the whites that sooner or later some other nation would come along, scoop in the islands, and thus secure what is now recognized as being one of the most commanding positions in the vast Pacific. Ever alert, Uncle Sam made prompt application to the old saw, "First come, first served." This was in hearty accord with, and prompted by, the American population, whose interests in the islands made annexation very acceptable.

Not so with a large part of the native Hawaiians, who saw in the movement the inauguration of governmental methods at variance with their own free and easy, non-progressive tactics. Their fears, being entirely correct, have led them to draw the color line against the whites politically, and renewed efforts are being made to exclude "American-Americans" from the law-making bodies and from public office. In view of these circumstances, and while every effort is being made by the United States to win over these stubborn kanakas, the important work of training the young in

American ways and principles is progressing with the encouraging strides which ever go hand in hand with our national school system.

The number of pupils in the public and private school of Hawaii, with the nationalities which they represent, is as follows:

	Public.	Private.	Total.
Hawaiian	4,146	757	4,903
Port-Hawaiian	1,993	876	2,869
Port-Hawaiian	447	365	812
British	143	97	240
German	155	182	337
Portuguese	2,876	1,248	4,124
Scandinavian	74	24	98
Japanese	1,985	208	2,193
Chinese	931	404	1,335
Porto Ricans	539	57	596
Other foreigners	100	51	151
Total	13,189	4,328	17,517

To instruct this heterogeneous mass the public schools employ 380 teachers and the private schools 229. The majority of the teachers are "Americans from America," although every encouragement is given to the "newer Americans" to qualify as instructors, resulting in 117 of the latter being added to the teaching force. There is a case here of a Portuguese young lady whose parents came to work on the sugar plantations, receiving wages of twenty to twenty-five dollars a month. She distinguished herself in school, studied, and passed her examinations for a first-class certificate, and, having occupied positions as assistant, is now principal of a large school at a salary of \$1,000 a year, with a good prospect of future advancement.

With annexation of course came compulsory attendance of children between the ages of six and fifteen. This was a revelation to the various races, especially the Orientals, many of whom had thought schools in their own languages an excellent efficiency. However, they readily acquiesced, and there being no factories in Hawaii to send the little ones to as in the more enlightened east-

GLIMPSES FROM THE INSIDE OF THE PORT ARTHUR INVESTMENT

(Mail Special to Advertiser.)

CHEFOO, Aug. 30, 7 p. m.—The Port Arthur "Novokrai" in its issue of August 28th, speaking of the incidents of the siege occurring between August 22 and August 26, makes no mention of any general assault during that period, but records several desperate attacks on the Russian positions.

The Russian Consul at Chefoo says the "Novokrai" relates only facts, but colors them with the intention of inspiring the garrison and inspiring the troops to the emulation of heroic deeds.

Following a grand three days' assault on the defenses of Port Arthur the Japanese rested during the day-time of August 28. At eleven o'clock that night they concentrated a strong force to attack the Zaredovouti fort, which is a strong position on the Russian right flank. The Japanese made clever use of the available cover creeping forward in Indian fashion for one hour in spite of the Russian rifle fire. Midnight found them properly formed within striking distance of the fortifications. They then made a powerful rush, but were mowed down in all but one quarter.

Here a body of Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayoneted inside the fort.

The remnant retreated, losing severely as they fled. After repulsing the enemy the Russian troops cheered.

The Japanese searchlights showed ghastly heaps of dead, like magic-lantern pictures.

The Japanese soon were reinforced and recommenced the attack furiously, but again they were repulsed. The "Novokrai" soberly asserts that the Japanese troops were forced forward by their own shrapnel fire, the guns being placed behind them to prevent a retreat.

A third attempt to capture the position also failed, and anticipating a fourth attack the Russians were reinforced, but this fourth attack was not made.

The Zaredovouti fortification presented to the Japanese a high stone wall of Chinese construction, and the fact that one detachment succeeded in scaling it is accounted marvelous.

Daylight found the belligerents in that quarter engaged in an artillery duel. General Gorbatsowsky personally directed the Russian fire, although he had been six days and six nights without sleep. The fort suffered considerably from the Japanese artillery and General Gorbatsowsky ordered the garrison into undamaged trenches.

The next glimpse the Russians had of the Japanese was at ten o'clock on the morning of August 24, when a mountain battery on mules was seen in motion. The Russians opened fire on this battery and dispersed it. At noon of the 24th two Japanese columns were observed, one behind Sugarhead Hill and the other near the railroad bridge, but they retired when the Russian artillery opened on them.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th the Japanese began a heavy bombardment of the Russian position with their one hundred and twenty millimeter guns, and at the same time a Japanese column of infantry and cavalry appeared at Palichuang. At 6 o'clock that afternoon the Japanese furiously attacked the entire northeastern front of the Russian defenses, but they were compelled to retire with considerable loss.

The foregoing is an account of the

era portions of the United States, there is no effort made to evade sending them to school. So the work of education progresses steadily. The English language is being mastered by the young, love for the stars and stripes is being inculcated into their hearts, insuring for the Territory a coming race of true Americans. When one stops to consider that the superstitions of the ancient Hawaiians still hold sway in many families, the work of the teachers would seem to be quite difficult, if not discouraging. To think that strange customs, such as the beating of a sick man on the head with a Bible to drive out evil spirits, prevail in this age is by itself discouraging, but these fallacies are pointed out effectively to the young, and it is safe to say will disappear with the present generation.

Of especial importance to the Hawaiian Territory are the free kindergartens, of which there are an even dozen, with over six hundred little ones enrolled, chiefly of foreign-born parentage.

Teachers especially qualified for this particular work have been secured from various States of the Union. Some strange cases of childish misery and neglect are brought to their notice. One child in particular has three brothers and sisters. Most of the care they receive she gives them, for they are incumbered with a bad, dirty, lazy, ignorant mother. The physicians engaged by the kindergartens save many children from the cruel and absurd treatment which ignorant parents, many brought up under the most marvelous superstitions, often resort to. Through all the kindergarten work the little ones are reared on the American plan, and to this excellent training is due in part the encouraging progress of the public schools to which they advance.

Ah Wong, an Americanized Chinaman of prominence in Honolulu, says of the children of his own race: "They are the shiest of all, often crying for several days upon entering the school, and sometimes clinging to older brothers and sisters or little nurse-girls for weeks before they feel at home in the new surroundings. Once acquainted, however, they are the most devoted and regular in attendance. Even at this early age they are eager to work and learn, but are often too old to play, laughing at the silly skips and games of the other children. It is some time before they can lose themselves in a game, but after a while they become as playful as American children. A few weeks of this training and the young Chinaman is no longer content to sit on the door-step and look into space for hours at a time, or walk sedately back and forth on the

FORESTRY MEETING

A Line Proposed for the Woodland Limits.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry met in the library of the Experiment Station building yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Giffard, Brown, Dole and Holloway. Entomologist Craw was also present at the meeting. The first business that came before the board was the ratification of the action of the previous meeting in passing resolutions in regard to the proposed forest reserve in the Hilo district.

These resolutions recommend a very important action on the part of the Territory. They recommend that all the government land above a line following as nearly as possible the 1750 foot contour line shall become a forest reserve. One hundred feet on either side of all streams and about all springs is also to be reserved for the protection of the watercourses. The resolutions direct the Superintendent of Forestry to procure a map of the proposed reserve for presentation to the Governor for, it is necessary to obtain his approval of the action. The board does not object to homesteads below the proposed 1750 foot elevation line. The board unanimously voted to ratify the resolutions and a surveyor is to begin at once to prepare a map from data at hand showing the approximate position of the proposed line. The reason that the 1750 foot contour line is not to be strictly adhered to is the fact that it is so crooked that no fence known could adjust itself to the winding course it takes.

The superintendent's report of the work done by the men in the board's employ was placed on file. It was announced by Mr. Giffard, who occupied the chair in the absence of Mr. Thurston, that reports on the citrus and other fruits of the Territory would be published in the form of bulletins shortly. The resignation of Assistant Forester McStocker of the Puna district was accepted and on his recommendation the board appointed John Watt as his successor subject to his acceptance.

The report of Entomologist Alexander Craw was approved and placed on file. Mr. Craw reported that the fumigating boxes at the Oceanic and Hackfeld docks were nearly completed. Fifteen boxes of peaches arriving on the Ventura of August 24th were found to be infested with the peach tree borer and were destroyed. On the Alameda arriving on the 2nd of September were two lots of lemons infested with scale. Although this scale is already in the Territory the importation of such inferior, cull fruit as these lots were is to be discouraged and both lots were destroyed. On the Korea were several cases of Japanese pear which were infested with the Chinese fruit worm, a very dangerous pest which has not appeared in the United States but has gained a foothold at Victoria, B. C. This fruit was all destroyed by fire.

The entomological committee of the board reported that a cablegram had been sent to Mr. Kotinsky, who is an entomologist in the employ of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., offering him the position of assistant to Mr. Craw to take the places of Messrs. Terry and Kirkaldy, who have resigned to go into the employ of the Planters' Association. Mr. Kotinsky accepted the offer and will arrive in about two weeks.

The question of a general exclusion of fruit from all countries except the United States and Canada was discussed by the board. Mr. Craw did not favor such a sweeping exclusion but thought that the fruit of all countries having fruit flies should be excluded. The suggestion was made that Japan and other eastern countries are so far behind in entomological work that they might not discover the existence of pests. Other members of the board were of the opinion that it was possible for pests to get through the most rigid inspection possible and cited instances of passengers bringing fruit ashore in their pockets. Mr. Giffard did not see why any fruit need be imported from Australia and the Orient when we had the United States so near at hand. We are always notified of pests there and it should be our market.

Mr. Jaeger, who is moving the government rock crusher from Koloa to Kapaa, Kauai, where it is to be used in the construction of a bridge, took two days to get it over the soft dirt on the new fill beyond Hanalei.

porch. He soon becomes as lively as the 'American kid,' has so many ideas and needs so many things to carry out these ideas, and makes so much noise in the process, that frequently mothers come to complain of the kindergartens. The child can no longer be bound down by a high board fence and a rubbish heap. He has rubbed up against the American boy, and is rapidly learning his ways and inclinations.

Aside from the public school training, there are institutions for Chinese and Japanese boys and young men, also for native Hawaiians and other races, maintained by philanthropic Honolulu citizens. All are performing excellent work in building up a citizenship of vital importance to the interests of the United States in the Pacific. The young people of Hawaii, if not their parents, are sincere in their affection for the American flag, and send greetings of "Aloha!" ("Love to you") to Uncle Sam and all the children of the great nation to which they now belong.—Howard C. Mohr in Leslie's Weekly.

MORGAN TO GIVE UP COPE.

Financier Who Unwittingly Bought Vestment, Will Return It.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—One of Cardinal Vannutelli's last acts in London before returning to Rome was to visit the South Kensington Museum. His eminence wished to inspect there the wonderful bishop's cope of the thirteenth century, which was presented to the Cathedral of Ascoli-Piceno, Italy, by Pope Nicholas IV. The cope had been venerated and admired for 700 years, when it was stolen from the cathedral a year ago.

J. Pierpont Morgan bought the cope and loaned it to the museum for exhibition. He did not know the vestment's history, and of course was ignorant of the circumstances under which it was offered to him. Cardinal Vannutelli identified the cope, and confirmed the statement that it had been stolen.

The Roman Catholic authorities are certain Mr. Morgan will restore the vestment to the owners and custodians. Indeed, it is reliably reported that the moment Mr. Morgan learned that the cope belonged to the cathedral he gave assurances that he would return it there.

ASCOLI, ITALY, AUG. 29.—Raffaelli Castelli, parish priest at Omida, has been arrested as an accomplice in the theft from the Cathedral of Ascoli of a priceless cope, which afterward was bought by J. Pierpont Morgan. It is asserted the arrest of other persons in connection with the theft is imminent.

NATIONAL POLITICS

Outlook as Seen by Advertiser Man At Capital.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The wheels of government in this city are now nearer a standstill than at any other time of the year. Officially the city is well nigh deserted. There will not be a complete return till after the November election, because of so many officials going away to participate in the struggle in their home states.

There has been a perceptible decline in the virility of the Democratic campaign, since my last letter of about a month ago on politics. But, none the less, the Republicans are active in every field. Things have improved for them materially. Chairman Cortelyou and other staunch friends of the President have succeeded in winning over to the latter's support nearly all the large financial influences in New York. Where it was supposed the great contributions would herd with Parker and contribute money for his support, the contrary is found to be true. This has given the Republicans much additional courage and when the President left here a few days ago he was in the mountain tops of jubilation over his prospects for election. Good judges agree with him over the prospects, although it is still almost three months before the election and a good many things might happen in that time.

Financially the Democrats are having hard sledding, to use an old New England expression. They will apparently have enough money to carry on their organization but they will have to economize. The Republicans will by no means have as much money as they had four years ago, but they will be bountifully supplied and will not have to count the cost too closely whenever they want to embark on any particular campaign venture. All the indications tend to show that Chairman Cortelyou has been very clever in bringing influences to bear upon the important business organizations to support his political chief in this campaign. He has said almost nothing for publication and has been quietly pegging away, while Democrats were making light of his abilities. One of the latest words is that Mr. Cortelyou has been working successfully with the great railroad corporations, which traverse the pivotal state of Indiana and persuaded them to support Roosevelt and Fairbanks, in preference to the Democratic ticket named at St. Louis. Indiana is probably Republican anyway but such an accession is important.

The first elections to be held since the Democrats came together in the St. Louis convention will be in New England early in September. One of these elections will be in Vermont, Sept. 6, about the time this letter should reach Honolulu. The other will be held in Maine a week later, September 12. The elections in both states are for local officers and members of Congress. There is no doubt whatever of the Republicans being triumphant in both states but the parties are making the hottest kinds of fights, so as to encourage the rest of the country and the Democrats to keep the Republican majorities down, so as to encourage the Democrats to make a fight in November. Heavy orators of both parties are now touring in both states. Chairman Cortelyou has directed cabinet officers to proceed to New England and to speak for the cause. The Democrats, on the other hand, have drawn their best men from Massachusetts, New York, and Indiana to tour the principal cities and towns in Maine and Vermont.

Both elections will be of great significance to the parties now struggling for the Presidency. Anything under 25,000 majority in Vermont will be reckoned as a Republican defeat. In presidential years gone by, it is a coincidence that every time the Vermont majority at state elections has been less than 25,000 the country has gone Democratic in the following November. Anything below 20,000 Republican majority in Maine will be interpreted as a Democratic victory. As the population of both states has remained pretty nearly stationary for the last twenty years, the drift of sentiment is more accurately gauged in both states by these gubernatorial votes than would be the case in states where the population was shifting or recruited by immigration.

The Vermont and Maine Republicans both admit that they do not hope this year for anything like the majorities that their states gave in 1896 and 1900. That is because the Gold Democrats have returned to the fold and been generally moneyed men and men of influence in their respective communities will help get the Democratic vote to the polls. In the last two presidential campaigns the Democratic vote in both states has been left to itself and a great many stayed at home. For its significance as to the general drift of opinion and for the indications as to how generally the gold men have come back and the silver men are staying with the party, the Vermont and Maine elections will be watched very closely for signs. If the Republican majorities are comparatively small, the Democratic campaign for the Presidency will take on a great impetus. The floating vote will swerve Democratic and Parker's chances will improve immensely. If the same will be true of the Republicans, if the majorities in Maine and Vermont come anywhere near what they were four years ago.

PARKER A DISAPPOINTMENT.
It seems to be pretty generally conceded that Parker's speech of acceptance disappointed his party friends. Of course, the Republicans said from the first that it was weak and timid and the Democrats that it was strong and patriotic. But Judge Parker was unfortunate in having the entire country in a spongy for his political views and expecting to be thinned thereby, just as

many were by the telegram to the St. Louis convention. The Democratic campaign has appeared to lag from the day his speech was delivered. Thereafter J. Pierpont Morgan allowed it to be known that he should support Roosevelt and not long afterwards it became known that the Rockefellers were of the same mind. It soon leaked out that the Democrats were having a harder time getting money for campaign purposes than they had anticipated and that "Blue Eyed Billy" Sheehan, not National Chairman Taggart, was the man who had to be seen in New York if important party matters were to be decided.

Without doubt the Democrats will get a fresh start again later on notwithstanding that some have predicted their campaign was going to pieces and would be hardly better organized than was the Bryan campaign of 1900. Some very careful investigations show that the Gold Democrats have come back to the party in New York. Roosevelt has been getting accessions of influential men from the Democrats to a degree and the Democrats, too, have been getting accessions of influential Republicans. As far as the newspaper accounts can be depended upon these recruits are about a standoff between the two parties. The Republicans are trying to prove that the radical Bryan men will not support Parker. Thus far no convincing proof of that has been adduced. The Republicans are strenuously encouraging the Watson and Ribbles populist ticket, furnishing them with money and arranging Watson's itinerary on the stump. They regard that as good politics in the hope of drawing support from the Democratic ticket more than from their own.

The belief still prevails that New York state is very doubtful and that, if Tammany will bury the hatchet and get to work enthusiastically for the ticket, the state will vote Democratic. But as has often been pointed out the state of New York can go Democratic without defeating Roosevelt. As things look now New York is about the only state in the list of debatable states, where Democrats have anything like good prospects. The trend has been against them in Indiana, while Connecticut, New Jersey, and West Virginia have been looking up for the Republicans.

The Republicans continue their attempts to force the money issue to the front. The campaign has not progressed far enough yet to indicate whether they are going to have their way about it, or whether the popular interest will center on other issues which the Democrats want to make paramount.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

BITS OF GOSSIP FROM THE LONDONERS

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 20.—Life aboard or about yachts at Cowes during regatta week has had a lasting effect upon society. Instead of returning home after the yacht races many fashionable people have gone to sea. Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, set this fashion when she announced her intention of taking a long cruise, though she goes more for the sake of her health than for enjoyment. As she has been suffering lately from nervousness and general weakness, her physicians have ordered complete rest and change of scene. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht was placed at her disposal, and with a select party, which includes Mrs. Jack Leslie, she is cruising about the Mediterranean.

ARMOUR'S YACHT ON CRUISE.

Mrs. Allison V. Mott, who was hostess on John L. Armour's steam yacht Utowana at Cowes, also is on a cruise. Before starting she went to London, and remained there some days replenishing her wardrobe, after which she and some friends boarded the yacht at Portsmouth. Great things are expected from her when she returns for the winter season. The fact that her introduction to King Edward was under the auspices of Mrs. Leslie immediately gave her a high social standing.

A. J. Drexel was the only one of the American yachting contingent at Cowes to desert his ship. He has gone to Maidenhead to cement the friendship King Edward has displayed for him.

LONDON LIFE AT LOW EBB.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Mid-August marks the lowest ebb of the London life, and the British metropolis at present is dull and eventless as it possibly could be. Whole streets of private residences are barred and shuttered, the park is deserted, Bond street, Piccadilly and Regent street are without their usual crowds, though by no means empty, for country cousins and American and continental visitors are to be found shopping there in numbers.

One hears French and German spoken on every side, while what Londoners now call the "Chicago accent" is quite common.

Another unmistakable sign of the dog days is the amount of street repairing in progress. One-half the Strand is in a state of upheaval, also the roadway fronting the National Gallery, Oxford Hill and dozens of other well-known thoroughfares.

THEATERS ON DULL TIMES.

Only half a dozen theaters are open and, with the exception of "Veronique" at the Apollo which is crowded nightly, none of them is doing a prosperous business.

In a new musical comedy, to be produced shortly at the Comedy Theater, with Seymour Hicks in the cast, the music of H. E. Haines and Evelyn Baker will be supplemented by three American songs. Being asked what he considered the reason for the popularity of American songs in London, Mr. Hicks said:

"I can only say that American composers have a faculty of striking the public with bright melody. The American songs which I have introduced into musical comedies generally have become popular, but of course it must be remembered that owing to the business arrangement I have with Charles Frohm I have the pick of practically all that are on the American market."

"The Festival of Song," a concert for the benefit of the American Composers' Association, was produced at a promenade concert the other evening and created a good impression.

SEPTEMBER TERM OPENS

Disqualification Leaves Too Few Jurors to Charge.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The case of the Territory vs. E. Vivian Richardson, charged with embezzlement of funds of the Water Works department, has, by consent of counsel, been continued until next January's term of court.

The trial of E. S. Boyd, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the Land Commission, is set for Friday, September 30.

Besides these defendants others in court when Judge Gear opened the September term of the Circuit Court yesterday morning, were Stephen Mahaulu, chief clerk for E. S. Boyd, former Land Commissioner, charged with the same offense as his superior; Enoch Johnson, alleged gross cheat; F. J. Testa, charged with libel; Solomon Meheula, former clerk of the House of Representatives, alleged gross cheat; Daniel Kamal Kahili, manslaughter; Kansioro Hayashida and Liu Lock, charged with murder. Forty-seven cases in all constituted the criminal calendar and the court room was crowded with attorneys, officials, jurymen, spectators and prisoners.

After disqualification and excuse only eleven of the twenty-seven on the panel remained for the grand jury with nipe on the petit jury. Enough names to raise the original jury, to fifteen were placed in the jury box by order of the judge, eleven being drawn to serve with the original eleven. These will report this morning and it is thought the grand jurors will be charged. Among those excused yesterday was William Prestige, stage carpenter at the Orpheum, who claims to be a British subject but is a National Guardsman, and may be asked to account for the inconsistency which the Attorney General thinks exists. Several were excused for lack of familiarity with the English language.

The case of the Territory vs. P. O'Sullivan, liquor selling on Sunday, comes up this morning at ten o'clock.

After the calling of the criminal calendar Judge Gear proceeded with the jury trials. That of Solomon Meheula has been set for Monday the 26th inst. The case against Enoch Johnson has been passed for the present, argument is to come upon a motion of Attorney Ashford to withdraw his client's plea of not guilty and plead a former conviction. Deputy Attorney General Prosser will oppose.

The case of the Territory vs. F. J. Testa, libel, comes up today. The case of Stephen Mahaulu is set for October 17, his attorney, W. T. Rawlins, being a member of the Registration Board. Araki assault and battery, is for like reason set for the same date.

Chee Leo, larceny, forfeited his bail. Chang Ching, malicious injury, October 3. Hayashida, murder first degree, passed for present. Dengiro, same charge, October 5. Francis, liquor selling without license, September 13. Trouble was had in court in the case of Chang Hung, charged with burglary, in securing an interpreter. C. L. Hopkins, the only official colonel, was not up in Chinese and Joseph Goo Kim was secured after much delay. Chang Hung pleaded not guilty.

PROPERTY PARTITIONED.

A decision in a suit for partition brought by Mrs. Francis Keating on the division of property belonging to her deceased husband was yesterday handed down by Judge De Bolt. Under his ruling three-fourths of the property go to the plaintiff and one-fourth to Francis Keating. M. D. Monsarrat is appointed by the court as administrator to see the court's decision carried out. The property in partition lies in Nuuanu Valley.

SEATTLE EVIDENCE.

An order was yesterday issued in the Parker Ranch case for a commission to issue for the examination of Mrs. T. W. Carter, now in Seattle. Attorney E. Ward Kemp is to take the evidence which will bear on the alleged evidence and addition to strong liquors of her husband.

EWA CHEMISTS NOW MANAGERS ABROAD

EWA PLANTATION, Sept. 5.—Dr.

Phulman, who was chemist at Ewa in the late nineties, is now manager of a plantation in Porto Rico. His successor at Ewa, Richard Putman, died of consumption at Denver, Col., last February. J. C. Penny, who succeeded Mr. Putman and resigned from Ewa last year, is now manager of a large plantation in Mackay, Queensland.

Up to date Ewa has made 20,000 tons of sugar this year. Ewa has about one month's grinding yet with a single mill, as most of the men are now planting cane.

BILIOUS COLIC PREVENTED.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be ward off. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use the remedy in this way with perfect success. Price 25c per bottle. All Dealers and Druggists. BARNES, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

SCHOOLS ALL OPEN WELL

Yesterday's Attendance Shows An Educational Boom.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A feeling of general satisfaction reigned in the Board of Education yesterday not only with the officials in charge but shared by the principals of the various schools who came in to report.

Miss Rose Davidson, Superintendent Atkinson's efficient aide, beamed as she said: "Not one single complaint this time. Every child was seated though the attendance is on the increase. Both parents and children are contented and such a state of affairs is practically an educational millennial for Hawaii."

Much of this happy condition has been brought about by the hard work of Miss Davidson during vacation in providing seats and opening up rooms, while at one school an extra teacher had to be provided.

The schools were well attended at their opening yesterday. Parents were prompt about sending their children, and the general value of education seems to be more and more fully appreciated this year than ever, though evidence of increased interest has been shown the last two years, culminating in a wave of desire to acquire merit by learning that bore down yesterday morning on the schools of Hawaii.

The increase of scholars has been universally lauded, parents having in many cases booked their children beforehand and on the other islands of the group conditions are believed to be the same. Kaahumanu school had 540 pupils. Kaula 500 and Punchbowl, to be moved into the new Royal school in some four weeks 120. At the High school every seat was taken and every child accommodated.

Professor Woods of the Practice and Normal schools has only optimistic reports to make. Two hundred and fifty were in the Practice school from 40 to 45 in a grade, with 110 in the Normal school. What proved most encouraging was the fact that the higher classes usually more sparsely attended than the lower, had yesterday the larger proportion, a reversal of the usual order of things that shows that the pupils are coming to these schools more fully prepared than before and that school work generally is improving with the growing desire for education. This last condition is marked among the Portuguese, hitherto somewhat delinquent as to the advantage of learning.

The Royal school opened yesterday with a full attendance. Mr. True, of Pearl City, who has had a wide experience in the schools of San Francisco and Miss Blint, an island teacher, have been added to the staff. Mrs. Alice Brown, well known in musical circles here, will have charge of the music.

Mr. Low, who has charge of the school in the absence of Mr. Mackintosh, has added an aply to the manual department where the boys will be taught the culture of bees. The teachers speak highly of the excellent work which is being done by the contractor on the new building. The Royal school will have an attendance of about a thousand pupils by the first of next year.

DEIVIDED COUNSEL

(Continued from Page 2.)

GRAND JURY CHARGED.

As a result of the second draft on the jury list the following grand jurors appeared yesterday morning and, being briefly charged as to their functions by Judge Gear, proceeded to the discharge of their duties:

A. A. Dunn, R. H. Worrell, John Coffee, Albert Frask, Henry Cook, J. J. Egan, A. S. Robertson, John O. K. E. L. Dorich, J. D. Tucker, E. O. East, H. R. Macfarlane Jr., Fred. Turill, E. R. Bivens, Alexander Lyle, D. H. Davis and William Dunbar.

The Judge appointed J. D. Tucker foreman, and Eugene Buffandeau bailiff of the grand jury.

INTERPRETER WANTED.

Just as Judge Gear was ordering the noon recess, Deputy Attorney General Peters came in and asked for the appointment of a Japanese interpreter for the grand jury. Chester Doyle had helped to obtain the evidence in Japanese cases and was therefore not available.

Judge Gear did not know where to get a good man. He was sorry to be deprived of Doyle's services. Miki was suggested, but the court would not accept anyone connected with the police. Doyle mentioned Ono, but when he said he was more or less connected with law offices Judge Gear would not have him. It would not do. Some Porto Ricans had been let off after conviction on account of misunderstanding about evidence.

Mr. Peters obtained the temporary services of Editor Shorawa in the afternoon, that gentleman having consented to see the Government through a pinch, for the case then under consideration only.

At 3 o'clock, for want of a Chinese interpreter, the grand jury adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

DISCHARGED BY DEATH.

A case of murder in the first degree was stricken from the calendar by order

of Judge Gear, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Prosser, because of the defendant's death. The man was Liu Lock, indicted for killing Lam Tshung Chin, an insurance clerk in the office of W. G. Irwin & Co. He died of heart and lung trouble while awaiting trial from the June term.

The crime was committed on June 22. Liu Lock went to Chin's house in the evening and, the owner being out, waited for him under a tree in the yard. When Lam T. Chin returned for a few minutes and then Liu Lock was invited into the house. He was asking Chin to endorse a note for him which Chin refused to do. As Lam T. Chin went to the middle of the room to push into the lamp up, Liu Lock fired into his body with a pistol. Chin ran out and received another bullet on reaching the veranda. Running into Achi's lane he was again shot and fell to the ground. As the shooter then retreated he fell into the hands of Henry Mossman, deputy high sheriff's clerk, who arrested him.

Before the shooting Liu Lock told Lam T. Chin, in presence of the latter's wife, that he intended to kill both him and Lee Chew, president of the Oahu Lumber & Building Co., if they would not endorse his note. There were five eye-witnesses of the shooting. The indictment charged Liu Lock with wounding his victim in the right side of the chest, in the stomach and in the abdomen, averring that the wounds in the chest and abdomen were mortal and caused Lam Tshung Chin to die at Honolulu on the 22nd day of June, 1904.

CIVIL CALENDAR.

At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Robinson will call the even-numbered cases on the September term calendar, from No. 152 to No. 360 both inclusive. Causes will be ready for having them set down as called for trial or for other proper disposition.

ESTATE HAS GROWN.

M. T. Simonton filed a master's report on the account of Cecil Brown, guardian of the person and estate of Mary Alice Porter, a minor. The income account showed \$306.01 received and \$230.04 disbursed. From income account \$1100 was transferred to principal account for investment and with \$400 received in payment of a note made \$500, which was invested. Mr. Simonton shows from the records that since Mr. Brown was appointed guardian of the minor on April 30, 1900, the principal of the estate has increased \$4576.26 net. "This clearly shows," the master says, "that the guardian has exercised great care in the investment of the funds of his ward." The principal is now \$16,917.73. Judge Robinson has approved the report.

JAMES KING'S ESTATE.

W. C. Crook Jr., administrator of the estate of James King deceased, has filed an inventory of assets. There is real estate consisting of one-sixth of two-thirds interest in property left by the late Hon. J. A. King, father of deceased, \$352.78 being the total of such one-sixth interest, and personal property consisting of cash from court \$221.99 and cash from J. Lightfoot \$901.73, a total of \$1123.72, making the aggregate value of assets \$1776.50.

COURT NOTES.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Lilia Akina against John Akina on the ground of non-support, ordering libellee to pay costs and a counsel fee of \$50. W. L. Whitney appeared for libellant. Libellee made no appearance.

C. W. Ashford has entered a demurrer for defendant in the suit of H. G. Middlethitch, trustee in bankruptcy of Chas. F. Herwick Carriage Co., vs. David Kawanakoa.

Moriwaki Ichijuro vs. Fred. Harrison has been discontinued by J. M. Vivas, plaintiff's attorney. It was an appeal from judgment for plaintiff for \$29.05 in the Honolulu District Court.

Frank Andrade has entered appearance as attorney for libellee in the divorce suit of Laura Elizabeth Warren vs. Henry Robert Warren.

William A. Kinney has entered a joinder in demurrer in his libel suit against Samuel Parker. His attorneys are Henry E. Cooper, S. H. Derby and Robertson & Wilder.

ASYLUM BUILDINGS AND OTHER BIDS

Tenders for Insane Asylum buildings were opened at the Public Works office as follows:

American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., section 5, \$3068, section 6, \$1575; section 7, \$47,816, section 8, \$55,000.

Concrete Construction Co., section 6, \$2345; section 7, \$59,080.

John Neill, section 6, \$2300.

Honolulu Wire Bed Co., for mosquito screens and crimped wire guards, \$2400.

Following are the bids for bridge and abutments, respectively, at Kahaluu, Koolapoko:

J. Mansfield \$691 \$850
Lord & Belser 796 895
John C. Piracano 924 503
Silva & Correa 1535
A. A. Wilson 1835 935

Hustace-Peck Co., Ltd., was the only bidder for hauling cast iron water pipe and specials, viz.: \$1.80 a ton for 18-inch and 24-inch for 8-inch and 6-inch pipe.

Wished to Die.

Considerable excitement was created on the transport Sherman yesterday afternoon by an insane soldier who tried to commit suicide. The man was confined in the hospital and had his hands tied. In some manner he escaped the guard and dashing to the rail jumped into the water thirty-five feet below. Some native men working on a scow saw the man jump and called to the guards. While they were going after him the man repeatedly stuck his head under the surface but he was dragged out before he had a chance to drown.

SHRINERS PLEASED

Potentate Keese is Charmed With Hawaii.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Dr. P. H. Keese, Potentate of Al Koran Temple of Cleveland, Ohio, who is in charge of the party of Shriners who are visiting the islands, says that the visitors have had a royal time in Hawaii. The party arrived on the Ventura, August 24, and after touring the islands will leave on the Alameda this morning. Dr. Keese gave the following impressions of his visit to an Advertiser reporter yesterday:

"I think that I can bespeak the sentiments of the entire party when I say that the visit has been perfect in every respect and that words cannot express the many beauties and charms of these islands. Certainly you have everything that could be desired to make the Paradise of the Pacific perfect—ladies and gentlemen and a land of poetry and flowers. Our stay at the Hawaiian Hotel has been eminently satisfactory, we have been entertained right royally. Our visit to Kilauea was delightful."

"The frank open-hearted hospitality of the people of Honolulu has made a deep impression on the hearts of the members of our party. We leave your fair land with hearts full of love and gratitude for everything Hawaiian. I have traveled over a good part of the world, but I think that this is the most beautiful country that I ever visited. I had great expectations and had heard of great things but I don't think that the half has been told of the beauties of these islands. One of the greatest charms of the country is the hospitality of its people. I don't believe that any of our party will feel satisfied until they make another visit to the islands."

"Hawaii is an ideal spot for the tourist. The pretty costumes and happy faces of its cosmopolitan people are full of interest. With a little work it seems to me that a goodly number of excursions such as ours might be brought this way. We would have had a hundred in our party if it had not been for the dull times in the East. The Promotion Committee did all in its power to assist us. One thing is sure, every person who visits you is a living advertisement for Hawaii."

"There has not been a single unpleasant incident since we landed. There seems to be no tendency on the part of the people to rob the tourist. I consider the hotel accommodations of the island simply elegant and very reasonable. The only drawback is the high steamer rates. You can make a trip of twice the duration to Europe for the same money. Not only are the regular rates high but the companies do not make any such reductions for parties and excursions as the railroads do. For instance, the regular rate from Cleveland to San Francisco is something like \$123.35, but for the Templar convalescence the railroads made a rate of \$60. On the mainland railroads give a rate of 1-1-3 for the round trip for parties of fifteen or more but the steamer companies make very slight reductions. If this obstacle was removed and with good advertising you ought to get many of the people who now spend their time in Florida and Southern California. This class of people would not stay here a few weeks merely but would spend several months and be a big source of revenue."

"Another thing, I believe that the United States government should turn all the revenue received from this territory for the next five years at least back into the islands by using it to build docks, breakwaters and other needed government works."

In the "Impression book" at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Dr. Keese inscribed the following tribute to Hawaii. "Hawaii—the one place on earth where one could live, love and laugh always."

HEBE'S WHAT'S WANTED

A Citizen of Honolulu Supplies the Information.

Over half the complaints of mankind originate with the kidneys. A slight touch of bacacache at first. Twinges and shooting pains in the loins follow. They must be checked, they lead to graver complications. The sufferer seeks relief. So-called kidney cures which do not do the back.

Plasters are tried and treatments for cure. The long looked for result seems unattainable.

If you suffer, do you want relief? Follow the plan adopted by this gentleman.

Mr. B. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co's store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per Month \$3.50
Per Month, Foreign 5.00
Per Year 35.00
Per Year, Foreign 60.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.
A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 8

MAUI FARMING.

A man in Maui writes as follows to an evening contemporary:

I do not know how it is on the other islands but there are only patches here and there on Maui worth cultivating. There is the difficulty of transportation as there are so many gulches. There are also plenty of pests here and it is very hard to raise anything; cabbages, etc., are an impossibility. For my part, I do not see what small farmers could do here. I have a piece of land but I have to go out and work to get my living. If we started raising pineapples here, whenever the canneries had enough of their own, as they will in a year or two, we would have to take their price or lose them as the smooth cayenne is only fit for canning. Again Kahului is a great way off from where the stuff could be raised and it is not everybody that has a car and six horses. To pay for hauling would not do. Can understand Hilo and those places as that is a free port. I thought I would write this little bit to let you know how Maui stands.

MAUI FARMER.

Haiku, Maui, Sept. 1, 1904.
We regret that the "Maui Farmer" did not sign his name as a guarantee that he does not belong to one of two obstructive classes of small farmers with which the opening-up movement has to deal. One is the man who is doing well and who does not want any one to share his market; the other is the dummy buyer for large monopolists who promises to be much in evidence at a land sale about to come off in the Kahuku neighborhood. But for the sake of the argument we shall assume that the "Maui Farmer" is sincere and that he believes all that he says.

We shall leave the Maui News to discuss, at its pleasure, the statement that there are only patches here and there on the Valley Island that are worth cultivating. That this is an error we are quite sure, but let the News make the point. As for pests they are everywhere in the prosperous agricultural districts of the mainland. There are more there than here but the people know how to fight them. Has a "Maui Farmer" asked advice on that point from the Federal and Territorial experiment stations? If not, why not? That is what the experiment stations are for.

Another mistake the Maui man makes is in calling market-gardening small farming. Let him leave the cabbage trade to the Chinese and go in for something worth while that can both be raised and sold. Can he not produce peas, honey, melons, hogs, poultry, eggs, limes, alligator pears, etc., to the end of a long list? True, transportation may be difficult now, but, if the Advertiser succeeds in its efforts to populate the public lands there will be enough small farmers to command all the transportation they need. Roads and markets do not usually precede population, they come after it. At least that is the pioneer history of America.

Every objection so far raised against small farming here was originally made in California—generally by the cattle men and wheat-growers who did not want their territory invaded. But in course of time the small farmer won out and became the mainstay of the country. It will be the same way here.

Within a radius of twenty miles there are 300,000 Russian troops taking care of the people here writes a Warsaw correspondent of the Evening News. I arrived from London on 18th June. Wherever I have been I find that the people here almost without exception are in favor of the Japanese. There is great indignation in the place. All the reserve officers of this military district have been called out for service. They have been allowed five days to prepare, arrange their home affairs, and go to the front. All the troops here are fine physically but dirty and ill clad in brown calico blouses. Yesterday I saw two Jews shackled, guarded by seven Russian soldiers. A boy with a revolver could have done the work. My impression is that if the success of Russia depends on the feeling here it has a very poor chance indeed—Japan Times.

It will take half as many more troops to watch Finland and three times as many to watch the Nihilists. Russia has a good many troops but most of them are pretty well occupied at home.

As a complement to the Gold Standard telegram the Eastern Republican papers are publishing this letter from Judge Parker to show where he stood in the Free Silver campaign.

New York, September 20, 1904.
The Hon. Elliot Danforth Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.
My Dear Danforth: It was entirely right for you to bring to my attention the question which the sincere friends of Mr. Bryan are pressing upon you. I can say to you frankly and sincerely that you can assure them that I voted for the last national nominee of the Democratic party as I have voted for all the regular Democratic nominees since I had a vote. Yours very sincerely
ALTON R. PARKER.

LOCAL GRAPE CULTURE.

It is to be hoped that the Portuguese grape-growers will not be misled into grafting California grapes upon Hawaiian vines. The California grape does not have the delicate flavor of our own Isabella, which is among the best table grapes in the world. Instead it is either a raisin grape or one which has attained the size and grossness of flavor which marks the raisin grape. For eating in the natural state the California grape does not live up to its looks, but the Hawaiian grape does. May its flavor never be impaired by any attempt to give it California characteristics.

The local growers could, however, do something to increase the variety of really fine table grapes by importing the Concord and Delaware, which ought to grow as well in Hawaii as the Isabella do. It is a standoff between these varieties as to which is the most delicious. Each has a peculiar merit of its own. These grapes grow in the East, a locality where most fruits are better though not larger than the California varieties, and it is noteworthy that when they reach Denver, one of the great midway markets, they bring better prices than the coast grapes.

It is so desirable to increase the fruit resources of Hawaii that we hope importations of Concord and Delaware rootings will be made by some expert importer as soon as the Eastern winter makes it practicable to get them from the nurseries. There are several establishments in Rochester, N. Y., that would fill orders acceptably.

PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur is not holding out unexpectedly long. Compared with the sieges of Sebastopol, Vicksburg and Port Hudson and of Plevna, that of the Liaoyang fortress has not yet approached the time-limit. The wonder is not that the Russians have done so well in defence as that the Japanese have done so well in assault. Port Arthur was regarded by most military experts as impregnable. Its capacity to keep an enemy off for two years was seriously entertained. Yet at the end of fourteen weeks we find the Japanese in possession of several forts, delivering so close a fire as to endanger the remnant of the Czar's fleet in the harbor and so narrowing their circle of attack as to make it impossible for Stoessel, as he says himself, to hold out longer than October 15.

The latest news tells of another great assault preceded by a bombardment. It appears to be the rule of the Japanese to deliver a tremendous weight of metal against the fort wanted and then, when it becomes untenable, to assault in force, the heavier guns then being turned on other forts in the neighborhood and the lighter ones playing over the heads of the attacking column. In this way several forts about Port Arthur have been taken and the rest may fall in turn. Certainly the Japanese do not hesitate to sacrifice life to carry a point and their Generals are unhampered by the fact that there is no public opinion at home to rail at them for "needless effusion of blood." Instead the fathers and mothers of Japan expect their sons to die for the Emperor and seem to be disappointed when they do not. Under such circumstances at home soldiers of true metal can work wonders abroad.

The fall of Port Arthur, if it comes in the next month, will determine the movements of the Baltic fleet. With that place in the hands of the Japanese it is hardly conceivable that the fleet would go East at all, as the only other port of refuge and repair left would be Vladivostok, which may be expected to freeze in December. Besides, to reach there the fleet would have to fight Togo's whole force and take such risks as would come from a land siege.

STANDS BY HIS GUNS.

Judge Perry has the courage of his convictions. He might go to the Legislature if he said the word, but he declines to consider any nomination which would compel him to stand on a platform that calls for County Government. It is not his idea to support a wrong and mischievous public policy either to get an office for himself or to suit the whims and caprices of other people.

Here is an example for other public men who say that they don't believe in County Government but feel that they must advocate it. Like a man whose career was in sharp contrast with his friend Martin Luther's earnestness and decision of character they prefer "peaceful error to tempestuous truth." By standing out they could defeat the job-chasers and irresponsibles who support the county movement by standing in, for the sake of peace, they make possible the great increase of tax burdens which the County Act will precipitate.

What Hawaii needs are more men like Antonio Perry who cannot be bought off or scared off from doing what they know to be right.

Since the trade winds eased off the mosquitoes are gradually getting the better of the crusade. To rid Honolulu of its winged pests the anti-mosquito committee can do a great deal and has done a great deal but it cannot do everything. Something must be left to the high winds which come hurtling across lawns and gardens parks and two patches carrying swarms of mosquitoes out to sea. Hence no one need be discouraged by the minor recurrences of the scourge. The committee is not losing ground and as soon as the trades resume business the insect with a bill may count on another season of discouragement.

It is a singular fact considering the relations of Russia and Great Britain that the infant Czarévitch Alexis is a great grandchild of Queen Victoria and in the line of succession to the British throne.

The Russian retreat pace is improving. Experience is a great teacher. It is all a short-legged Jap can do to get near enough to shoot at the rear guard.

Candidate Davis's age is in dispute. It is conceded however that he is old enough to know better.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The succession of engagements in the neighborhood of Liaoyang are not entitled to be ranked among decisive battles. Whether or no they will ultimately attain that distinction depends upon the future and may soon be determined. At present it may be fairly said that the contest was stubborn and a marked exhibition of modern strategy and tactics, in which the latest development of artillery, and especially of the shrapnel fire, bore a conspicuous part. The capacity of Kuropatkin is apparent, and, on both sides, personal courage was remarkably displayed. The desperate adhesion to their personal conception of loyalty, their indifference to danger and their contempt for death, however, have easily placed the Japanese in the foremost military rank.

The story of the war since February last results in the success of Japan, to a degree that can be easily comprehended without the study of details. Port Arthur has been invested and apparently is in the last stage of its resistance. The peninsula or irregular triangle, of which it is the apex, has been cleared and the Russians, under Kuropatkin, hurled back to the north towards Harbin, which is the local base of the Muscovite. The recent Japanese victories have advanced their lines to the north of Liaoyang, in itself of comparatively slight importance, and a third point of defence can hardly be found, except north of Mukden, Japan, therefore, has already acquired a strong hold on Manchuria, after having swept the enemy out of Korea, and, unless arrested in its onward march, will soon reach the main line of the Siberian railroad. Then, after the capitulation or capture of Port Arthur, the Empire of the Mikado would be in a position to redeem its promise of re-delivering the possession of Manchuria to China, already having the legal title.

Down to the present, therefore, on the land and on the sea, Japan has been triumphant. Its acquisition of Dairen was an important fact. The dangerous position of Vladivostok is another. But, taking the whole situation together, it cannot be said that the Mikado's reported prediction that the war will be long is not likely to be verified. The marvellous element in the contest is the unprecedented advance Japan has made in civilization, which, as humanity is now constituted, includes the ability for defence and offence. When the signal was given, it was as ready as Germany when Von Moltke touched the button that heralded the doom of Imperial France. Its movements on the water and on the land have been made in perfect combination and on a settled plan, complete in outline and in detail, and from which no substantial deviation has occurred. Its knowledge of the fighting grounds has proved to be as minute and correct as a topographical report. No element of a great campaign has been overlooked. Neither delay, nor undue precipitancy has been permitted. The game of war has been conducted like a game of chess, and every serious check has been received by the Russians. Check-mate to all appearances is the logical end.

It may be, it is barely possible, that the Japanese army will be pushed forward after the retreating Russians, until Kuropatkin can select the battleground and gain a great victory. But the history of the last seven months points the other way. Kuropatkin is an able General whose advice has not been wholly followed, and who, under the circumstances, has shown military genius in selecting alternating lines of retreat. So far, however, he has been fully equalled in ability and over-matched in numbers and in resources and munitions. Judging from the record and from historical analogies, his change of retrieving his failures is small.

Friends of Russia, in Europe and to some extent in the United States, are busily engaged in sounding the note of the "yellow peril." It is essential, they say, that the march of Japan should be checked for the safety of the world and they claim that the "cockiness" of the Japanese is so intense that, unless they are stopped, they will exclude the great powers from Asiatic commerce and virtually Mongolianize a continent. All this talk is simply ridiculous. Except in the single item of fanatical loyalty, which is a powerful element in its success, Japan has withdrawn itself from the Mongolian circle and has distinctly ranked itself with the Christian nations. It has bound itself by treaties, the beneficial effect of which extends to the entire civilized human race. Its bulletins have been unusually moderate and conservative. It has observed with rigidity the amenities and the humanities of war. Russian barbarism has been met by the kind of revenge proclaimed in the Sermon on the Mount. The Red Cross service has been protected and encouraged. No single feature that characterizes the modern wars of civilization has been wanting. Individual Japanese especially the class with which Americans are most familiar in their own country, may be and are cocky to a superlative degree. But no such absurdity has thus far marked the Japanese Government or the Japanese nation.

Japan with its intelligent and educated soldiers who confront the stolid and ignorant Russians understands perfectly well its own limitations. It is fighting on its selected ground for principles and for results that combine with the higher ambitions and progress of the world. It could not duplicate the rapid achievements of the United States in the war with Spain or of Great Britain in the South African war. It fully comprehends the difference that would be quickly established between a contest with Russia, medievalism and obstinacy and a contest with an enlightened and progressive nation with unlimited money and a powerful navy. There is no illuminating material therefore, in the slanders and shifting lights, with which the enemies of free government and of the extension of trade and commerce across the Pacific, seek to direct attention from the true situation.

Japan has won not merely national but popular respect and sympathy in the United States and in the British Empire, and it deserves and will continue to deserve the moral aid it has secured, even though there should be alternations in the greatest campaign of the new era.

but popular respect and sympathy in the United States and in the British Empire, and it deserves and will continue to deserve the moral aid it has secured, even though there should be alternations in the greatest campaign of the new era.

BOOMERANG TACTICS.

Especially in Presidential elections, the American people have always resented meanness. In 1864, when Mr. Lincoln was caricatured as an elongated baboon, the popular vote was a crushing answer. In 1896 and again in 1900, when the Hearst papers, through vulgar and brutal cartoons, appealed to the anarchistic elements in the United States, the decency of the country was revolted and expressed its condemnation at the ballot box. Mark Hanna's memory shines the brighter and the more enduringly for the putrescent villification he received during his life-time.

In the present campaign, but not on the Republican side, there is an attempt to revive what it was hoped, was a defunct method of repelling votes. So far as has been observed, no personal attack of any kind has been made upon Judge Parker. It is beyond question that no such mode of assailing his competitor would occur to him. But a proof of the inflexible conglomerate of which the Democratic party is composed is that, finding no weak spot in the administration of President Roosevelt, which, as the Advertiser has already shown, has been practically endorsed by Judge Parker himself, it is now claimed that his conservatism is assumed and that his real character is marked by violence and rowdiness. The last boomerang is in itself amusing. Because Mr. Roosevelt served his country successfully in war and because his amusements and recreations have been enjoyed in the woods, in other words, because his entire life has been strenuous and pointed, it is urged that he is unsafe. If he had been a poker player or a liberal consumer of Bourbon, or a retailer of dull stories of doubtful color, he would have been more acceptable to the class of men who have plunged into the vile work of defraction. A man, however, who is familiar with the rifle and the fishing rod, who has taken chances in his pleasures as well as in his business, who has preserved the freshness of youth in the midst of hard labor and accumulating experience, who prefers the fresh air and the bounding motion of a fine horse to crowded assemblies and midnight orgies, who worships God and concentrates his affections in the domestic circle, is naturally antagonized by the baser elements in the Bourbon party, now screaming Americanism on the one side and practising socialism on the other.

A more invulnerable candidate than Mr. Roosevelt, a man who combines, energy, prudence and sound judgment in happier proportions, has never been presented to the American people. He has won an enviable place in literature. His name is inextricably interwoven with the great civil service reform. As Governor of New York, he was beyond criticism. As President of the United States, he has successfully applied lines of policy that have enabled his country internally and externally, and has reached the highest moral standard by his constant refusal to use any function of his office for party objects. He has never been involved in a scandal of any hue, and his life, public and private, has been an open book, without a polluted page. Such a man is above the reach even of poisoned arrows.

It is not probable that Mr. Cleveland objects to Mr. Roosevelt on account of his sporting propensities, which are limited to the chase and the stream. It is reported that Judge Parker himself is physically active. It is to be hoped that he is thoroughly practised in swimming against the tide, for that is the particular work in which he is now engaged. His muscles will not be hardened by the kind of support his unsympathetic party is giving him.

Kumalee's amusing display, of Tom Johnson's picture is coupled with the statement that Johnston is "the head of the Home Rule party in the United States." This is Kumalee's answer to the truism that the Hawaiian Home Rulers, if they elect their nominee for Delegate, will not be able to find any party support for him in Congress. Somebody ought to contribute to Johnson's amusement by sending him the Kumalee story—one, by the way, which has "deeply impressed" the Home Rule natives. No doubt they would be equally impressed with the statement, especially if Kalaauokalani made it, that the moon is made of squash pie.

The arrangement made by President Griffiths with Wellesley College by which the work of the freshman year of the famous Massachusetts school for young women may be done at Oahu College, will be appreciated by parents who dread a four years' separation from their daughters. By this plan the mainland course is reduced to three years, entries being made in the Sophomore class. Wellesley ought to profit by this concession.

The Naniwa and Takachiho, which finally sank the Rurik, are sister ships of the former U. S. cruiser Charleston. They both lay in Honolulu harbor during the troublous times of a decade and more ago. It was on the Takachiho that a memorable reception and dance occurred. Togo commanded the Naniwa at the time.

Who is Governor?—Sir Carter. No matter where he is in the Territory he is Governor just the same.

CUTS BRUISES AND BURNS QUICKLY HEALED Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. It kills the pain of a burn or scald almost instantly. Unless the injury is very severe it does not leave a scar. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Claudine sailed for Maui ports last night.

United States Judge Dole went to Wailua yesterday to hold court.

John Guild of Alexander & Baldwin went to Maui yesterday for a visit.

Governor Carter has appointed C. B. Hofgaard district magistrate of Wailua, Kauai.

C. F. Lauka, Democratic candidate for delegate, went to Hilo on the Kilauea to open his campaign.

The Kailiwal, Kaula bridge, has been finished and thrown open to traffic.

George Canavaro and Hale Austin will enter Cornell University next week.

The Kilauea left for Hilo yesterday, a day late. She will return on time. The band played her off in honor of Governor Carter.

Morita was arrested yesterday for malicious injury. David Kamai was locked up for assault. Geo. Campbell was arrested for profanity.

Governor Carter left for Maui on the Kilauea yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. Carter, Land Commissioner Pratt and Forester Hosmer.

Sing Kong, a Chinese 60 years of age, died at Punahoa, Maui, August 30, from injuries caused by his being run over by a plantation railroad train.

Ackerman, the puglist, charged with assault and battery on C. Erickson and larceny in the second degree had his cases nolle prossed yesterday in police court.

Mr. Emil C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General and Miss Mapuna Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, will be married in St. Andrew's cathedral at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, September 20.

Tim Murphy and Bill Huihui posted a \$200 side bet yesterday. Murphy must whip Huihui in six rounds or lose the \$200 and fifty per cent of the gross gate receipts. Jackson and Castro will fight an eight-round "go."

At the Maui district Republican convention held at Lahaina Tuesday the following were nominated: For Senators: S. E. Kalama and A. N. Hayseiden. For Representatives: Moses K. Nakulua of Molokai, P. Fall of Lahaina, W. J. Coelho of Wailuku, C. Copp of Makawao, J. Kalina of Hama-kuaoko and Haia of Hana.

The grand jury held its sessions yesterday in Representatives hall, Capitol.

Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey on appeal has been dismissed by Judge De Bolt.

Mrs. W. E. Devereux (nee Roe) leaves in the Kailua for San Francisco on her first trip off the Hawaiian Islands.

The Fourth District Committee held its preliminary meeting last evening appointing officers and sub-committees.

Governor Carter was received with a great demonstration when he reached Lahaina on the Claudine Wednesday night.

Rev. Arthur C. Logan's wife left in the Alameda for the mainland on word that her father had received a stroke of paralysis.

More than \$300 a day was taken in over the book counter of the Education office the first two days of the school term.

Paul Bartels, the head bookkeeper of H. H. Kiehl & Co., has been notified of the birth of a son at Hilo yesterday. Both mother and child are well.

Shirishie, charged with conspiracy to violate law, was released yesterday by Marshal Hendry under a bond of \$1000 to appear before the Federal grand jury.

Yesterday was a great day for bail forfeiting. Only two men appeared in police court. They were drunks and were fined \$3 and costs each. Several cases went over.

A large typewriting force is at work on the Governor's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington. It will be mailed in the steamer Sonoma on Tuesday, as well as the Governor's estimates of Federal appropriations required by the Territory.

Superintendent Gibson of the Boys' Industrial School at Wailua yesterday morning notified High Sheriff Brown and the Education office of the escape of four boys from the institution the previous night. Their names are John Mehtren, John Silva, Willie Auld and George Kaulani.

Copies now on sale at all book stores of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, a monthly magazine of forestry, entomology and agriculture, issued under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Price 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year by mail to any address. Subscriptions received at the Gazette office.

Sent Samples of Voice and Acting.

"This is a marvelous age we live in," said a theatrical manager, "and its marvellousness was brought home to me forcibly last week."

"I had written to a French tenor and asked him what he would like to come over here and sing next season. His reply consisted of a letter and two cylinders."

"I will come for \$500 a week," the letter said, "and I forward in another package samples of my voice and of my acting."

"The larger cylinder was a phonographic record of one of the man's solos. The smaller one was a moving picture film of him singing the solo."

"I took the two cylinders to a dealer, and one we put in a phonograph, the other in a moving picture machine. Then we darkened the room, and we started the machine and the phonograph simultaneously. By Jove, sir, the actor himself had been present personally. There he was on the screen, walking up and down the stage and gesticulating, and there was his voice issuing in sonorous notes from the big phonograph horn. I got from it as satisfactory an idea of the man's talent as I could have gotten if he had visited me."—Washington Post.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited. Few are entirely free from it. Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it. Common indications are buncches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Sept. 8, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCHANDISE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	250	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	22	25
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	...	...
Haw. Commercial	1,000,000	100	...	...
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	...	...
Honolulu	750,000	100	...	...
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	15	...
Kaunaloa	500,000	20	17 1/2	18 1/2
Kihuna	500,000	20	17 1/2	18 1/2
Kihuna Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	...	...
Kipahulu	150,000	100	...	...
Kohala	500,000	100	...	...
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	30	...	...
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	90	...
Onomae	1,000,000	20	...	...
Pahala	500,000	20	...	...
Pahala Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	4 1/2	5
Pahala	150,000	100	...	...
Pahala Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	20	...	...
Pacific	500,000	100	...	...
Pala	750,000	100	...	...
Peepee	750,000	100	...	...
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	90	...
Waialae Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	40	...
Wailuku	700,000	100	...	...
Waimanalo	250,000	100	...	...
STEAMSHIP COs.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	...	...
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	100	...
H. E. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	...	...
H. E. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	...	...
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	8 1/2	9
O. E. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	...	...
Hilo E. & L. Co.	1,000,000	30	...	...
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't. 5 p.c. ....	...	...	90	...
Haw. Terr. 4 p.c. (Fire Claims) .....	...	...	90	...
Hilo E. & L. Co., 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Hon. E. & L. Co., 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Ewa Plant. 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
O. E. & L. Co., 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	104 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Kahuku 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Pioneer Mill Co. 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Pala 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100
Haw. Coml. & Sugar Co. 5 p.c. ....	...	...	...	100

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.
Sept.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.
5	p.m.	1:38	Ft	.....	a.m.	5:28	p.m.	7:28	5:44	8:12	Rise	a.m.
6	1:25	1:7	.....	.....	5:28	5:28	7:28	5:44	8:12	1:28	.....	.....
7	2:24	1:18	1:45	.....	6:37	6:37	8:37	5:45	8:13	2:27	.....	.....
8	3:24	1:16	1:45	.....	7:38	6:37	8:37	5:45	8:13	3:27	.....	.....
9	4:27	1:15	1:45	.....	8:37	6:37	8:37	5:45	8:13	4:27	.....	.....
10	5:27	1:15	1:45	.....	9:37	6:37	8:37	5:45	8:13	5:27	.....	.....
11	6:24	1:14	1:45	.....	10:37	6:37	8:37	5:45	8:13	6:24	.....	.....
12	7:24	1:14	1:45	.....	11:34	10:37	5:45	8:13	7:24	.....	.....	.....
13	8:21	1:15	1:45	.....	11:40	11:33	6:46	6:06	8:21	.....	.....	.....

DRANK THE EVIDENCE

A Woman's Wit Baffles the Police.

Alexander Lassaris came on to be tried for selling malt liquors without a license. M. F. Prosser appeared for the Territory, E. M. Watson for the defendant. The following jury was obtained: Ernest Kaai, Harry Carl, H. P. Roth, H. A. Parmelee, J. A. M. Johnson, James Brown, J. W. Bergstrom, J. J. Dias, J. A. Lawelawe, J. C. Lane, E. P. Chapin, G. D. Mahone.

In the empanelling one juror was excused by Judge Gear for cause on his declaring that it would prejudice him against the prosecution if the police were only pulling up small violators of the liquor law and leaving the large ones alone.

A native woman on the stand in the afternoon created much amusement with her account of the police raid on the place where the offense was alleged to have been committed. When a policeman seized one bottle of beer, she grabbed another and ran away with it, drinking the contents when she got outside.

The trial continues at 10 o'clock this morning.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

The case of F. J. Testa, criminal libel, was continued for the term by consent, at the request of defendant's attorney.

Chee See's plea of not guilty to indictment for larceny in the second degree for stealing a hatchet was changed to that of guilty. F. Andrade appeared for him and Assistant Attorney General Prosser consented to the same sentence as that of the Honolulu District Court—ten days at hard labor on the expiration of his present sentence of one year under a previous conviction—which was accordingly imposed.

The trial of Dan Kamal Kahili for manslaughter was postponed until the return of J. J. Dunne, counsel with S. F. Chillingworth for the defendant.

TOOK WIFE'S JEWELS.

Harry A. Juen, answering his wife's complaint in divorce, denies every allegation other than that of marriage except as hereinafter stated.

"He admits that he has taken and now holds a purse belonging to the libellant containing certain articles of jewelry which he alleges he took by way of reprisal to compel libellant to yield up to him the custody of his children as well as the possession of certain articles of property belonging to him of which libellant had obtained possession, and refused to surrender to him."

THE FISHERY CASES.

In the calling of even-numbered cases on the civil calendar by Judge Robinson, the fishing right cases were assigned to Judge De Bolt. There are about 40 of these cases.

By the Organic Act all laws of the Republic of Hawaii which conferred exclusive fishing rights were repealed, and all sea fisheries of the Territory declared free to all citizens of the United States, subject to vested rights; "but no such vested right shall be valid," the Act provided, "after three years from the taking effect of this Act unless established as hereinafter provided."

The provisions thus indicated were that any person claiming a private right to any such fishery should, within two years after the taking effect of the Act, file a petition in a Circuit Court setting forth his claim, service to be on the Attorney General; that the Attorney General should conduct the case for the Territory, the case to be conducted as an ordinary action at law, and

"That if such fishing right be established, the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii may proceed, in such manner as may be provided by law for the condemnation of property for public use, to condemn such private right of fishing to the use of the citizens of the United States upon making just compensation, which compensation, when lawfully ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the Territory of Hawaii not otherwise appropriated."

Some of the cases went to trial and reached a decision by the Territorial Supreme Court adverse to the claims of vested rights. Appeals were taken to the United States Supreme Court, where the claim of Samuel M. Damon was sustained on the ground that, where the fishery right was part of the original land grant to which it was appurtenant, a vested right was established. All of the cases not settled by that decision will stand or fall by the principle thereby declared. Should a large proportion of them prove to have the essential element of vested rights, a large amount of money would be required for condemning the rights than the Territory can afford to pay. The implication from the Act would seem to be that if the Attorney General does not choose to bring condemnation proceedings under the provision that be "may" do so, the own-

ers of the "established" vested rights may continue to enjoy them until Congress does something else about the matter.

COURT NOTES.

Chester A. Doyle was appointed Japanese interpreter to the grand jury by Judge Gear. He stated in court he was willing to wait for pay until the Legislature voted it.

In the assumpsit suit of F. E. Thompson vs. Whitney & Marsh, Ltd., defendant by its attorneys, Thayer & Hemenway, demurs to the complaint on the ground that it is addressed to no court in this Territory nor to any judge thereof, that there is a defect of parties defendant and that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

GIRDLES THE GLOBE

(Continued from Page 1.)

to the sending of this message the telegraph and cable lines, by which the signal was to travel, encircling the world, were cleared of other traffic. Five minutes before midnight, in Washington, signals were sent every few seconds until the tenth second before the end of the last minute of yesterday. As the naval clock ticked the sixtieth second of the sixtieth of the last hour of yesterday, dead midnight, a signal automatically went direct to the cable office at San Francisco and a waiting operator there, at the click of the telegraph key, clicked again to Honolulu. The operator here was waiting and in an almost imperceptible period of time had sent the signal on westward. The local men examined their chronometers at the same instant and all of these agreed, showing that it had taken just two and three-tenths seconds for the signal to reach Hawaii, and that their instruments differed from the ones in the Washington office just that much providing it had taken no time for the message to travel, but assuming that it required that long for electricity to flash the signal, their instruments were identical with the Washington chronometers and Honolulu time as good as that manufactured in any other part of the world.

Following the signal came this message: "The Eighth International Geographic Congress now in session in Washington sends with this midnight signal from the Naval Observatory its greeting to the nations of the world by the courtesy of the various telegraph and cable companies."

When Mr. Morse was here determining longitudes for the Coast and Geodetic Survey it was determined that it required nineteen one-hundredths of a second to flash a signal by cable from Honolulu to San Francisco. So it can be seen, considering the time it must take the signal to travel from Washington, that if there are but two and three-tenths of a seconds' difference between the instruments in the two places, as shown by the work of last night, the work of the local survey is up-to-date in all particulars as far as time observing is concerned.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

FORESTER CHIEF IS HERE FROM THE PHILIPPINES

How the Native Trees are Conserved in the Archipelago—Money Made and Rain Water Kept on Tap—Hawaii's Luck.

Captain George P. Ahern, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is on his way to the mainland by the transport Sherman. He is doing for the Philippine Islands a service such as Forester Hosmer is doing for the Hawaiian Islands, though by somewhat different methods dictated by variant circumstances.

Having been disabled in active service in the Philippines, Captain Ahern was four years ago detached to superintend forestry work there. This to him was a labor of love to undertake, for he is not only an expert but an enthusiastic forester. Captain Ahern started the first school of forestry in the United States in connection with his military duties at the town of Bozeman, Montana.

Captain Ahern put up at the Alexander Young hotel, where last night he granted an interview to an Advertiser reporter.

"We have had an organized forestry service in the Philippines for four years," Captain Ahern said, "and we obtained a half million dollars gold in revenue the past two years from the forests."

"We are now provided with a complete legislation on forestry, as up-to-date and modern as any you will find anywhere in the world so far as forest protection is concerned. Having had it demonstrated to them that forestry is a business proposition, the Commissioners have been generous with appropriations for the service. They have granted us \$150,000 gold for the present year."

"We issue licenses for a year to lumbermen to work in certain defined limits, and they pay us so much for each cubic foot of lumber classified according to its value."

"There are sixty stations over the islands manned by American foresters and inspectors and Filipino rangers, so that there is a check on every stick of lumber cut in the islands. We can give licenses for terms up to twenty years. One was issued recently to a company giving it an exclusive privilege to operate over an area of seventy square miles. The timber is selected on the tract and only such is cut as we select. There is therefore no fear of denudation. The virgin forest is constantly coming up. Forests exist there which must be cut out."

"We have a forest reservation also which is set aside for special protection, to conserve either the water flow of certain streams or the forest itself. The only difference between the reservations and other public forests is that the reservations cannot be entered upon as homesteads or sold."

"There are between 600 and 700 kinds of timber taken out, there being fully 1500 kinds of wood in the islands. Sometimes forty different species are found on one acre of ground. On one tract of 100 square miles you will find fully 400 different species."

"We have a large workshop in Manila superintended by three expert cabinet makers from Rochester, N. Y., assisted by thirty or forty Filipinos. In this shop we endeavor to show the values and beauties of different woods, especially of the kinds that are found in greatest abundance. Often the native lumbermen will say a word is of no account, when upon investigation we find that it serves some useful purpose."

"Visitors passing through Manila who look into our shops are amazed at the beauty of so many of our woods."

"Our exhibit at the St. Louis fair has excited a great deal of interest. We have there a building 150 feet long which is devoted exclusively to the Philippine forestry exhibit."

"We find difficulty in getting expert American foresters to serve in the Philippines, and the Hawaiian Islands may consider themselves fortunate in securing the services of a man like Mr. Hosmer to work in this limited field. He stands very high in the United States service and I would give a good deal to have a man of his ability associated with me in the Philippines."

"I am afraid Hawaiians do not appreciate the full value of forest reserves, especially as means of conserving the water supply. Timber is of secondary importance. You may send off and get your timber, but in time of dry seasons when water is worth so much to your farms you cannot send off and get it. This is so fully appreciated by farmers in the western part of the United States, where the value of a little forest cover is realized. The thicker the forest the more the rainfall is soaked away for use in the dry season. Many years of careful experiments throughout Europe have shown that a forest will take care of five-sixths of the rainfall and allow but one-sixth of it to run off. If that same ground is cleared of its forest or of its undergrowth a large part of that rainfall will run off immediately and where the ground is dry and bare five-sixths will run away."

"When a person considers what an immense amount of water will fall on a valley of, say, 2000 square miles he will appreciate what is lost when he sees this water run off in June which might be kept until September if there was a forest cover in the upper valley."

One great destructive agency is fire and when a fire runs through a forest and clears out the underbrush and leaves the trees standing, the natural reproduction to supply the future forest is delayed a great many years. And where the standing timber is removed there is absolutely no chance for future forests in that locality. The under-

growth so often affords protection to the young seedlings. If there are simply young seedlings and grass the live stock would soon get rid of this young growth."

"A hundred thousand seedlings will cover an acre, on which from fifty to one hundred trees will work up. Forest trees standing apart will not make good timber. If trees are not close together they run out to branches and do not make in height. When closely set their branches break off against each other, and besides the sun getting only at the tops will make the growth high."

"In the Philippines we did not start in on scientific work, but first endeavored to show results in revenue. We made \$100,000 the first year, \$150,000 the second and then \$250,000. So, after the first year, when I asked for appropriations they were very generous."

"Before having legislation on the subject I had a talk for two days with the lumbermen—Chinese, Spanish and Filipinos. We have as a rule public discussion of public acts before they are passed, so when this came up there was very little left to be said after our conference."

Captain Ahern, being asked about his future movements, stated that he was going to the St. Louis Exposition as a member of the committee to look after the disposition of the exhibits at the close of the fair. He had already given orders to send a large variety of Philippine seeds to the Hawaiian Board of Agriculture and Forestry. The last time he was in Honolulu he took eight varieties of sugar cane to the Philippines, which had done well there. Some pineapple plants taken hence at the same time had died. On his return, which he expected would be in the January steamer, he intended to take some choice pineapple plants specially packed. They have some good pines from Ceylon, also some fair native varieties, but he regards Hawaii as leading in quality of pineapples. Captain Ahern intends to experiment with pineapples at different altitudes and in various soils."

Questioned about general conditions in the Philippines, Captain Ahern said the Filipinos were at last beginning to accept the Americans. He thought that during this last year a change for the better had come over the attitude of the people toward the situation.

Americans in the Philippines do not like the idea of paying duties on goods from the United States. Captain Ahern thought it probably that a system of internal revenue would probably be substituted for the customs tariff as a means of revenue for the support of the government of the islands. This was one of the things for which he intended to work on his present visit home.

Captain Ahern says that Governor Luke E. Wright is doing splendidly. It was feared when he was appointed that, being a Southern man, the position might be less congenial to him than to his predecessor. The Filipinos, however, have been made to realize that he is a worthy successor to Governor Taft.

WELLESLEY FRESHMAN YEAR AT PUNAHOU

Upon his recent trip to the East, President Griffiths visited Wellesley College and made arrangements there whereby the Freshman work of Wellesley College will be given at Punahou. This is at once a recognition of the high standing Oahu College has at Wellesley and a boon to the Islands girls who wish to enter Wellesley. By this arrangement, girls may do their first year's college work at Punahou and be sure that it will satisfy all requirements at the Eastern college. Miss Eleanor Waterhouse who graduated this year and Miss Margaret Peterson who graduated last year will enter Wellesley this fall.

Mr. Samuel P. French who has been taking graduate work in Education and History at Harvard during the last year will resume the principalship of the Punahou Preparatory school this year. The same corps of teachers practically will have charge of the grades as last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Barton returned yesterday on the Archer. They will take up the work of the music department at once. Mr. Barton already has under consideration some good things for the Honolulu musical public.

The boarding department is more than full. So many applications for places have been received in excess of the accommodations that plans are being considered for the enlargement of the capacity of the buildings.

The buildings have in large part been repaired, repapered and renovated in every way. Everything is in readiness for the new school year. Judging by the large early enrollment, it is confidently expected that the attendance will be the largest in years.

MRS. MAYBRICK IS SEEKING MILLIONS

ELLENVILLE, (N. Y.), August 25.—At Cragnor, the pretty cottage of Dr. Densmore, the pure mountain air of the

Catskills is bringing back the bloom to the cheeks of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, driving away the pallor resulting from the years of incarceration in an English prison. Although her visit is more for work than for pleasure, the beautiful weather today made her forget for a time the great legal battle for which she is preparing.

Most of the day was spent within the grounds, but in the afternoon she ventured out for a short stroll through the wooded lanes. By only a few, however, was she recognized. Dr. Densmore accompanied her, so there was no rude intrusion from curious throngs, which Mrs. Maybrick so much dislikes, and by twilight she was again housed in her friend's comfortable home.

The day, however, was not entirely given over to recreation. The morning hours were spent in arranging a mass of papers, all bearing upon the litigation soon to begin for the millions to which Mrs. Maybrick believes she is entitled. A stenographer was at her elbow, carefully noting down points that may be of service to her attorneys in showing her right to the property.

Many of the fifteen years that Mrs. Maybrick spent behind the bars at Woking prison were occupied in planning for this fight in the courts. She always believed that she would one day be free and it was her optimism that makes it possible for her now to place before the courts names, dates and circumstances without which her case would be hopeless.

These facts have all been carefully placed on paper and with the aid of documents which she found awaiting her arrival she hopes to build up an unsalable case to regain the lands of her forefathers.

MORE PESTS IN FRUITS

Besides the Codlin moth larvae reported by Mr. Lyon to Entomologist Craw as found by him in an apple, the department is on the trail of another menace in the shape of larvae from Japan that seem closely allied to the apple preserved pest.

This menace was discovered in the baggage of a Japanese immigrant on the Korea, the purser first hearing of it and reporting it. Three larvae were found imbedded in a sand-pear, a fruit not unlike an apple in appearance, of gritty and somewhat sweet substance, much liked by Japanese, but not on the local market. The sand-pear is now in formalin and the larvae, which resemble strongly those of the pestilent Codlin moth, are being examined with a view to classification.

California has made desperate efforts to avoid the introduction of the Codlin which is a scourge to the fruit industry, and has hitherto been successful, though the insect has found foothold in British Columbia to a limited extent. The entomologists are equally anxious to keep it out of Hawaii or any of its congeners.

The grounds of the government nursery are being overhauled. The valuable trees are being given more room while duplicates and those which merely cumbered the ground with no value as specimens have been eliminated. This will lead up to the establishment of new lawns besides creating vistas that display the many rare varieties to excellent advantage. The outer fence, so long whitewashed, has been painted a more suitable shade of green.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. E. J. Rowland, of Maunabo, Co. Australia. Mr. Rowland also sends his photograph. "I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

TOUGH TALE OF THE SEA

Sailors of Schooner A. E. Smale Make Complaint.

Through Agent Larson of the Sailor's Union, members of the crew of the American schooner A. E. Smale, in port from Karatsu, Japan, yesterday laid a bulky chapter of alleged wrongs and ill-usage sustained on the voyage hither before U. S. District Attorney Breckons.

It is doubtful, however, if a case in court will come out of it. The evidence was presented to the United States attorney in the morning, but in the afternoon one of the chief complainants told him he did not wish to prosecute the captain.

Captain Wirscheleit of the A. E. Smale is accused by some of the crew, on the testimony of private logs kept among them, of knocking the senses out of Mattison, the steam winch driver, by breaking a policeman's club over his head while the vessel was at Kiratsu. Agent Larson is now looking after Mattison, who is receiving treatment from the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

The cabin boy kept tab in a small notebook of many acts of ill-usage received by himself, such as thumping on the head, whipping with a rope and consigning to "deck for the night," for various delinquencies such as "leaving the butter knife in the plate"—"not closing the captain's window"—"not having the bell polished," etc.

Captain Wirscheleit's official log puts a different complexion on the case of Mattison from that of the complaint. The winch driver is there represented as acting like a madman, refusing duty and destroying ship's property. For his actions Mattison was disgraced to \$15 a month—the specifications being "Incompetence, disobedience, laziness, and loafing when at work." The record states that Mattison, for refusing duty at Karatsu, was ordered put in irons but escaped aloft and refused to come down. He came down after an hour and, while the mate was getting the irons, called the captain a vile name, said he was going to throw the captain overboard and struck the captain in the face. Some Japanese laborers interfered, when Mattison again ran aloft. Then the captain called the police and had him arrested.

Mattison, the captain's record states, escaped from the police and was recaptured and put on board. As he had previously made threats and an attempt to kill or drown the captain, and as the police had refused to assist the captain on account of Mattison's being a native of Russia—one of the complaints is that the captain told the Japanese that Mattison was a Russian spy—Captain Wirscheleit notes that he deemed it his duty to put the man in irons, and called upon the crew to assist the first officer in doing so, which they did. "Mattison was screaming, kicking and biting like a wild savage." After being put in irons he attempted to jump overboard and acted like an insane person, so that the captain was compelled to put him in a strait jacket for the night.

The log entry from which the foregoing is abstracted was signed by Captain Wirscheleit and the whole crew excepting Mattison, who, hearing it read, said it was all a lie.

District Attorney Breckons, after stating to an Advertiser reporter that one of the sailors had told him he did not wish the captain prosecuted, remarked:

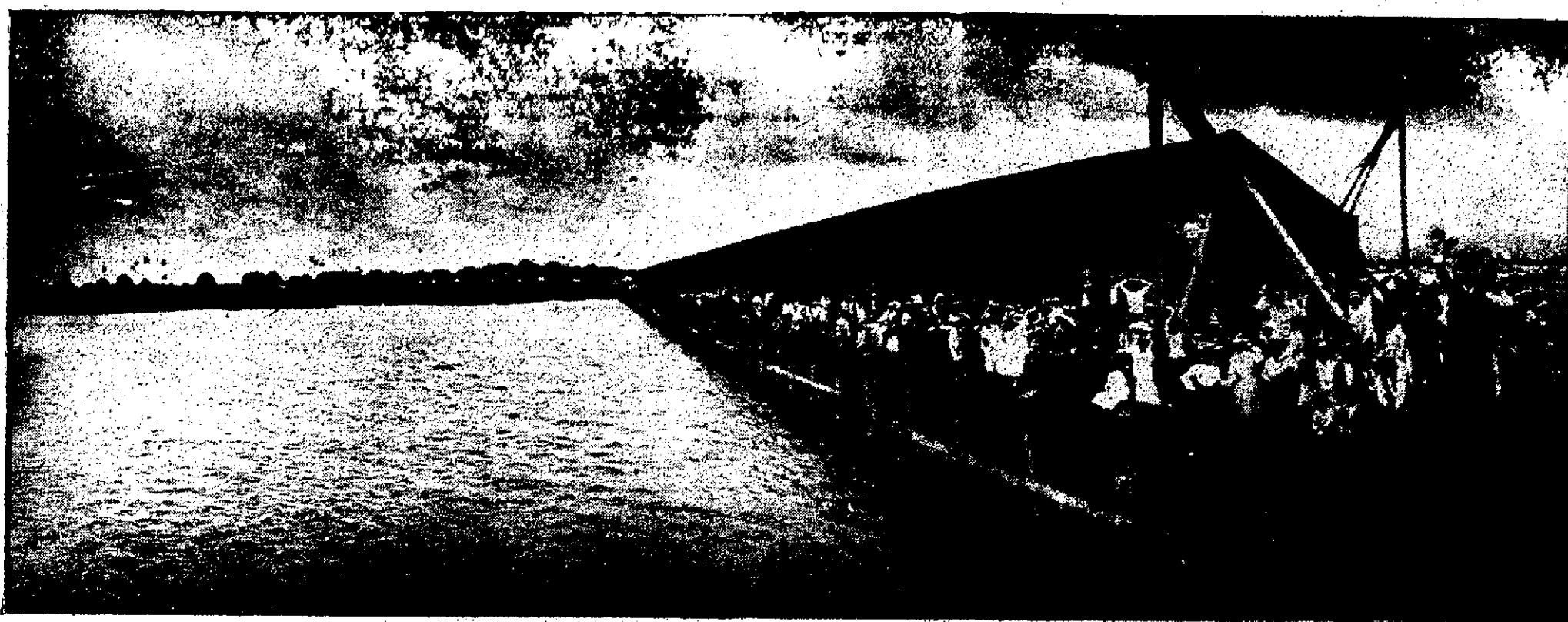
"I see the sailors have begun trying the case in the newspapers."

PREFER ITALIANS TO NEGROES

With a demand for 2,000,000 laborers in the cotton fields and in the factories, the South is turning its attention to the possibilities of Italian labor and revising opinion of the desirability of the sons of Italy as permanent citizens. Some years ago the Mafia Society operated to a considerable extent in several Southern cities, and since then there has been a prejudice against Italians in general. This feeling is being very rapidly dissipated. Italian colonies, engaged in rice cultivation in Louisiana and Texas, have prospered so splendidly and have shown such adaptability to conditions in the South that there is now on foot a very vigorous effort to secure immigration from Italy to the farms and plantations of the South. Large numbers of Italians have already arranged to locate in the South, coming direct from Italy, but as they will not arrive until next month they will be too late to take any active part in the cotton picking this year. It is expected, however, that by another year the Italians will be there in such numbers that the labor problem in the cotton belt will be in a fair way toward solution.

INDICATIONS OF RHEUMATISM. Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

THE REPUBLICAN GATHERING AT HILO, HAWAII.



THE EXPECTANT CROWD ON HILO WHARF.



THE KINAU APPROACHING WHARF.



AT REV. MR. DESHA'S HOUSE.

Photos by J. I. Silva.
For sale by Gonsalves.

A POLITICIAN FROM HAWAII NOW IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Mr. William K. Makakoa, from Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, recently arrived in Poughkeepsie, and has enrolled for a six-months' course in Eastman college. Mr. Makakoa is a native Hawaiian and is a graduate of the excellent public schools of Honolulu.

When interviewed by a reporter for the Star Mr. Makakoa was quite willing to talk of his country and his impressions of the United States. He smilingly said that he had already become acquainted with the Star, being first attracted to it by an editorial on the political situation.

When at home Mr. Makakoa is a good republican, as the following letter will attest:

HUTCHINSON SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY.

"Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, June 15, 1904.
"This is to certify that Mr. William K. Makakoa is a member in good standing of the Republican Precinct club, 7th precinct, 2d district, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii Territory, and has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the club's undertakings.

Signed G. G. KINNEY,
"Secretary 7th Precinct Club."

He is very much interested in learning all that he can of politics as practiced in the United States, as the question of government is now one uppermost in the minds of all good

citizens of the Hawaiian Islands.

Since their annexation to the United States in November, 1900, politics has been cultivated with the greatest zeal, until almost every inhabitant is as expert at the game as any Simon-pure American.

Mr. Makakoa states that there are three parties now in the political whirl, the Home Rule party, Republicans, and just recently a Democratic organization has been formed. At the present writing the Home Rule party is in the majority, although the Republicans are giving them a close run in the elections.

This fall in Honolulu, which by the way, doesn't apply there, because they have no seasons of the year, the regular election will be held. At that time senators and representatives will be elected for the island government, also one delegate to represent Hawaii in Washington who has the same rights as the territories in the United States. There are thirteen islands in the Hawaiian group, only eight of which are inhabited.

Honolulu is the capital, a city somewhat larger than Poughkeepsie. Geo. R. Carter is the present governor, having been appointed by President Roosevelt.

The town, or rather sugar plantation, Naalehu, where Mr. Makakoa lives, is some 200 hundred miles from Honolulu.

lu. The temperature there seldom goes above 73 nor below 67, so Mr. Makakoa is looking forward with a somewhat chilly anticipation to an American winter.

While in Poughkeepsie he will act as correspondent for a Hawaiian newspaper, Kuokoa, a weekly. Its name in English means Independent, which Mr. Makakoa says it always endeavors to be.

While of course not entitled to vote here, Mr. Makakoa is intensely interested in the presidential campaign and expresses his enthusiasm for the Republican candidates. — Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) Star.

HAWAIIANS IN TROUBLE ABROAD

Last evening two sprightly looking young Hawaiians, who had just arrived in this colony from Honolulu, started out to see the sights of Hongkong, and first wended their way to the Shing Theater. There they asked the ticket seller for the best seats, and were given two passes costing fifteen cents each. They entered the theater and sat down for about a quarter of an hour when two Chinamen entered and told them to get out as they were occupying their seats. A ticket collector was called and ordered them to vacate the seats. The Hawaiians did not see why they should be turned out and a European constable appeared, and he

ordered the men to leave. They refused to go, so the constable caught hold of one and pulled him out, the other trying to prevent his doing so. An Indian constable then joined in and tried to eject the wanderers, and one of them struck the European constable on the chest, the other trying to make him let go of his friend. They were both removed to the station and this morning Mr. Gompertz said they were undoubtedly in the wrong in not at once vacating the seats when it was pointed out to them that they were reserved for others. The serious part of the affair however was their molesting the police in the execution of their duty. He fined the first defendant \$10 for that offense, and the second \$1 for interfering. The fines were paid, but the Hawaiians, who were well-dressed and intelligent looking men, left the Court with looks of most injured innocence on their countenances. — Hongkong Telegraph.

UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—Acute attacks of colic, cholera morbus and dysentery come on without warning and prompt relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's service in such cases. If Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand, a dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before a doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Robert Thurston, son of L. A. Thurston, is seriously ill at the Peninsula.

EXPERIMENT STATION IS AFTER AVOCADO PEARS

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station are desirous of securing a few hundred avocado pears for an experimental shipment to New York. An opportunity has just opened by which this shipment can be made under favorable circumstances and will be forwarded without delay in cool storage. It being late in the season for pears in Honolulu, the station wishes to ask the aid of those interested in securing a supply for this shipment. Any one who has pears on the trees can do something now to help this coming industry.

Mr. J. E. Higgins of the station says: "The avocado (alligator) pear is destined to become one of the important tropical fruits in the American markets. It is just now beginning to receive scientific attention in methods of propagation and cultivation. Already it has been successfully budded, thus making it possible to propagate with certainty the best varieties and avoiding the uncertainties of seed propagation.

"Thousands of avocado pears on the other islands have fallen to the ground and decayed during the present season. Thousands more have been almost

wasted by being fed to stock. One grower told me that he had had upwards of a million pears this year which might have been marketed but he had not been successful in getting them to San Francisco in good condition.

"That it is perfectly possible to ship pears from Honolulu to San Francisco there can be no doubt. The United States Experiment Station have shipped pears from here to Manila by transport and they arrived in excellent condition. Experiments in shipping and methods of packing, however, should be carried further. It is for this reason that the proposed shipment is being undertaken. We want to make a test of the possibilities of shipping these fruits across the continent.

"Here is an opportunity for some public-spirited citizen to co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture, in an experiment which may result in lasting benefit to Hawaii. Parties who have pears which they are willing to give to the uses of this experiment will kindly notify the Hawaii Experiment Station by letter or by telephone (Blue 412). The pears must be on the trees."

THE OLD RELIABLE



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

REGATTA PROGRAM

This Year Will See
No Diminution of
Interest.

The committee on the Regatta Day program met yesterday evening to arrange details of Regatta Day. The final arrangement was laid out practically the same as last year, with the boating competitions to a certain extent dependent on the crews forthcoming from the two clubs. There will probably be three races between the Healanis and the Myrtles with barge races between native crews in the barges owned by the Healanis and Princes David and Cupid. Canoe sailing and paddling events have been arranged with the Japanese sampan tug of war. The swimming and diving events have been eliminated as the general public do not get very much satisfaction out of these.

There may possibly be a prize offered for a ladies' barge race as there are some three crews in training although it is further said that the ladies do not intend to compete in the public eye.

The yachtsmen are well looked after and if the collecting committee meet with average success a first-class program will be carried out. The committee in charge are hopeful of getting together as good a subscription as last year, which will be outland in much the same manner. Captain Berger and his handmen will be to the fore, both on the wharves and on the inter-island steamer which will be hired as a judges' boat and general rendezvous for those connected with the carrying out of the events.

Shipping Notes.

The Italian ship Fortunato Figari is discharging coal at the Fort street wharf.

The A-H steamer Nevada is due today from San Francisco via Puget Sound.

The Gaelic sailed from Yokohama September 6, with 250 tons of cargo for this place.

The barkentine Fullerton arrived at Kahului Wednesday, nineteen days from San Francisco.

The French bark Camborne finished fumigating yesterday and will sail today for Portland, Oregon.

SOUTH AFRICAN CARPENTER CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY—Mr Geo Taylor, a carpenter at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, who had a very bad attack of cramp colic and dysentery, says, "I was so bad I had to go to bed, when a friend of mine gave me two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I got better at once. The third dose completely cured me. I am never without it now." This remedy is for sale by all Dealers and Druggists Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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Medicated Corn

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PLASTERS

will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

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FORT STREET.

JAPANESE STORY OF THE FIGHT IN KOREA STRAIT

Press despatches from Sasebo and Takashiki give a full description of the recent exciting battle in the Sea of Japan, as follows.

The Kamimura Squadron received in the afternoon of the 10th inst. the report of the battle in the Yellow Sea of the same date, and of the subsequent dispersal of the Russian ships, some of which it was feared might appear in the Tsushima straits with a view to joining the Vladivostok squadron. At that time the Japanese squadron was steaming in a certain sea, but immediately on receipt of the report, it changed its course and took up a position which would enable it to intercept the meeting of the Vladivostok squadron and the Russian fugitives from Port Arthur.

Fortunately the foggy weather which had prevailed so persistently in the neighborhood of Tsushima, suddenly cleared up on the morning of Sunday, the 14th. The four armored cruisers which constituted Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron at that time, were proceeding southward at 5 a. m. the same day, when our squadron sighted on its port-side the three armored cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron, also steaming southward, at a distance of 10,000 metres. More than once on previous occasions, the Russian squadron had been enabled to escape owing to their superior speed, but on this occasion the enemy had gone too far south to successfully extricate himself from our squadron. Moreover, it appeared as if he had sighted us much later than we sighted him. The spirits of our men ran high, their mortifying experiences in the past having made them almost impatient. Orders to prepare for action were signalled by our flagship, which, shortly afterwards, displayed the fighting colors. Our warships then emerged from the offing and pressed on the rear of the enemy, in order to cut off his retreat in case he should make for Vladivostok. As was expected, no sooner did he observe us than he began to turn north. The flagship Rossia led the way, the Gromobol followed and the Rurik formed the rear. It was at 5:20 a. m. and the distance, separating the two forces was 8,000 metres. Immediately afterwards, we opened fire and the enemy replied, the battle increasing in severity every moment. Our squadron then formed the horizontal line of the letter "T" against the vertical line of the Russian warships, which were in single column formation. Our warships repeatedly thwarted the enemy's advance and poured a longitudinal fire on the enemy's vessels, almost every shell telling on the enemy. The formation of the letter "T" by the hostile fleets was decidedly unprofitable to the enemy, for while in this position only the Rossia, which led the way, could fire, the other two being screened from our ships by the Rossia, while all of our vessels were able to concentrate their fire on the ship nearest to them. The Russian squadron, therefore, changed its course in order to extricate itself from this unfortunate position. This time it was the Rurik which came nearest to our fleet, the distance now being from 4,000 to 5,000 metres, and she became the focus of our fire. She was slower than the other two ships in speed and had fallen behind. The shells that struck her were so numerous that she was for a while concealed in black smoke. Shouts of banzais echoed and re-echoed from our warships, where the gunners were maneuvering as if they were at target practice. The Rossia and Gromobol, taking a circular route, returned to succor the Rurik. By this operation the Russian warships again fell into the luckless position of the "T" formation, and were fiercely fired on

by our guns. At that time the Rurik was not only set on fire but her steering gear was also damaged. She tried to steam ahead, but could do no more than turn round and round. To make the situation worse, the Gromobol and Rossia were almost simultaneously set on fire. The sparks fanned by a strong wind, flew furiously through the loopholes of these two vessels, and the smoke ascended and darkened the skies. The terrible confusion was visible on the Russian vessels, and the sight was simply appalling. After a short time the fires were put under control, but as for the Rurik, she was gradually sinking by the stern, owing to a big hole created by one of our shells, and the hull had listed to the left. Still she gallantly continued to fire, and the Gromobol and Rossia kept circling about the unfortunate cruiser, and were by turns subjected to our concentrated fire. This operation continued for four hours, and the range was so short that our gunners seldom missed their aim. The Rossia was set on fire five or six times, and the Gromobol three or four. The Rurik had lost the efficiency of all her guns except two, and her aftermath was broken in two. At 9, the Rossia and Gromobol abandoned the Rurik, and proceeded north at full speed.

Prior to this, the Naniwa and Takachiho arrived on the scene. The Rossia and Gromobol having taken flight, the Rurik was left with these two Japanese warships, and the Kamimura squadron gave chase to the two former vessels. They were doubtless badly damaged and in fact only two or three guns on each warship continued to fire, but strange to relate their speed had by no means diminished. Our squadron gave up the chase at 10 15 a. m. after steaming for more than twenty nautical miles, and were returning south when at 10.37 a. m. a report was received to the effect that the Rurik had sunk and the survivors were being rescued.

Later it was learned that when our armored cruisers went in chase of the Gromobol and Rossia, the Rurik, apparently defying the Naniwa and Takachiho, suddenly regained her activity and took the offensive, but was again fiercely attacked by our ships. Meanwhile the water rushed in from the stern to the magazine room, and her crew kept jumping overboard from the upper deck. At length the Russians hastened the sinking of the warship. The fact that they continued to fire until the ship sank has earned the admiration of the Japanese crews. The place of her sinking is about 45 miles from Ulsan, Korea. The eyewitness of her sinking states that at first she sank by the stern, but then suddenly leaped up in a vertical direction and was engulfed in two minutes. On the disappearance of the vessel beneath the water, a great number of hammocks and other articles were found floating on the sea. Cries for help were heard from the Russian sailors who were struggling among the waves. The Naniwa and Takachiho despatched their boats and saved 601 Russians (one of whom died afterwards), and afterwards transhipped them to the four armored cruisers. More than one-third of the Russians were wounded. The Captain and almost all the other officers of the Rurik are missing.

When all the Russian survivors had been rescued, our squadron returned to a certain base. The fact that an armored cruiser of over 10,000 tons displacement was sunk by gun fire alone is regarded as an achievement worthy of attention in naval tactics—Japan Times.

JURISDICTIONAL TEST BY WRIT OF PROHIBITION

Jurisdiction of circuit judges at chambers, in probate or in equity, which has been exercised under the former Hawaiian laws since the Territory had birth under 'An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii,' passed by the 56th Congress on April 27 and approved on April 30, 1900, otherwise called the Organic Act, is being taken to the Supreme Court for decision one way or the other. Yesterday Bailou & Marx, attorneys for A. W. Carter, obtained a temporary writ of prohibition against Judge Gear and J. S. Low for that purpose.

Judge Gear himself in a decision on pleadings in the so-called Parker Ranch case, suggested raising the point. He based a doubt of his jurisdiction to try a probate case at chambers for the removal of a guardian upon Sec. 81 of the Organic Act, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 81 That the judicial power of the Territory shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, and in such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time establish. And until the legislature shall otherwise provide the laws of Hawaii heretofore in force concerning the several courts and their jurisdiction and procedure shall continue in force except as herein otherwise provided."

Sec. 83 contains this provision, its opening one. That the laws of Hawaii relative to the judicial department, including civil and criminal procedure, except as amended by this Act, are continued in force subject to modification by Congress or the legislature.

Circuit judges are given no jurisdiction whatever outside of 'circuit courts' in Sec. 81 defining the judicial power and it remains to be seen whether or not they are given it elsewhere. Under the old Hawaiian law circuit judges have continued until now to exercise jurisdiction at chambers in probate and equity matters, and for a year past also in divorce and an amendment of the Judicial Act passed in 1903. It is to be decided that the circuit judges have improperly assumed jurisdiction at chambers hundreds of instances of infraction and estate settlement cases of the past four years have been determined in vain, also divorce cases since divorce was removed from the

calendars of circuit court terms. In such an event dire confusion would only be prevented by an enabling Act of Congress.

That is, unless the question is carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and Sec. 81 of the Organic Act there be declared unconstitutional in destroying the ordinary functions of judges of courts of first instance, as one of the attorneys in the Parker case maintained the Organic Act was unconstitutional if it did such a thing.

Following is the text of the writ of prohibition, on which cause is commanded to be shown, on October 3, why it should not be made perpetual.

"In the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of the application of Alfred W. Carter, guardian of the property of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, for a writ of prohibition against the Hon. Geo. D. Gear 2nd Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at chambers and J. S. Low next friend of Annie T. K. Parker a minor.

Writ of Prohibition.

The Territory of Hawaii to the Hon. Geo. D. Gear Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Chambers and J. S. Low next friend of Annie T. K. Parker a minor Greeting.

"Upon reading the annexed petition of A. W. Carter, guardian of the property of Annie T. K. Parker a minor and it appearing to me that a Writ of Prohibition should issue as prayed for.

Now therefore you the Hon. Geo. D. Gear 2nd Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at chambers, are hereby prohibited from taking further cognizance of the Amended motion and petition of Annie Thelma K. Parker by her next friend J. S. Low to remove A. W. Carter as guardian, and from further proceeding therein, and you the said J. S. Low next friend of Annie T. K. Parker a minor are prohibited from proceeding further in said amended motion and petition until further order of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

And you and each of you are further commanded to appear and be before the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii upon Monday the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1904, to show cause, if any

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you have, why this writ should not be made perpetual.

"Witness the Honorable Walter F. Frear, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, etc.

"GEO. LUCAS, Clerk."

Dr. M. E. Grossman is now visiting at the World's Fair. He will return on the Sierra the 14th.

Sale of Lease

Land of Kawaihae 2d--Kohala, Hawaii

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, I will offer at public auction a leasehold of the Land of Kawaihae 2d, Kohala, Hawaii, on Monday, September 19, 1904, at my salesrooms, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon.

This property comprises one of the most desirable grazing tracts of the District and the source of the Keawenui stream, an unfailing water supply, is located on the upper or mauka portion of the property which is considered the best fattening land in the neighborhood.

The property extends from a point near Kawaihae Landing to the mountain known as Kaumu or Kaleihoohe, a distance of about eight miles, varying in width from one to two miles.

At Kawaihae there is on the property, adjoining the Parker place, a very desirable House lot.

The area of this land is 10,600 Acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required under the terms of the lease to fence the forest portion of the property in the vicinity of the water heads or source of the Keawenui stream, and otherwise provide for the exclusion of cattle from the forest portion by the erection of a five-wire fence so constructed to keep the cattle out.

Lessee must also keep down the lan-tana on the property. No live timber to be cut on the forest portion except for fence posts to be used on the ground, and the cutting of algaroba on the lower portion must be confined to thinning out and trimming.

Upset price for 10 year term, \$2500.00 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

A map of the property is now posted at my salesroom.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or A. B. Loebenstein, Surveyor, Hilo.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.

2617—Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9, 16.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

KOHALA CLUB AND TRANSPORTATION CO., LTD.

The following list of officers were appointed at the postponed annual meeting of the Kohala Club and Transportation Co., Ltd., held 19th August, 1904, for the ensuing year

President John Hind
Vice-President Robt. Hall
Auditor J. H. Mackenzie
Treasurer W. P. McDougall
Secretary F. C. Paetow
Directors H. R. Bryant, J. Sakai, G. P. Tulloch, F. Woods.

F. C. PAETOW, Secretary.

Niihii, Aug. 20, 1904. 2620

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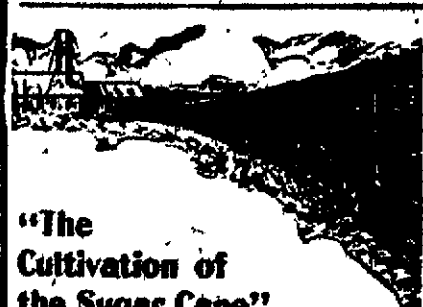
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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